

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. V.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1906.

No. 43

## Citizens' Mighty Protest Against Roosevelt's Japanese Policy.

Last Sunday afternoon citizens of San Francisco crowded Walton's Pavilion to voice their protest against President Roosevelt's pro-Japanese policy and to condemn the biased report of his subservient Secretary, Victor H. Metcalf.

In many respects this was one of the most remarkable meetings of citizens ever held in this section of the country. San Francisco has not, as a rule, differed from any other city of the country with respect to the character of its public meetings. On this occasion, however, her citizens—thousands of them—were assembled for a purpose that stands unique in our history. Men of all walks of life, of every shade of political and religious belief, assembled on Sunday afternoon to protest earnestly and vigorously against a policy of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation that they believe would, if consummated, eventually drive them and their children from the city and State that they love—that they call Home. The earnestness, the unanimity of sentiment that marked this meeting was remarkable and could President Roosevelt and his advisers—assuming he tolerates advisers—have been present, his sentiments on the Japanese question would surely have been revolutionized, if truth and reason could be expected to accomplish that result.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, and less than forty-eight hours' notice had been given to the public of the time and place of assemblage. However, at 2 p. m., the hour fixed for calling the meeting to order, Walton's Pavilion was comfortably filled, and within half an hour thereafter seats were at a premium, and soon even standing room was not to be had.

O. A. Tveitmoe, President of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, had been chosen Chairman of the meeting, and on the platform with him were the speakers of the day—Mayor E. E. Schmitz, Hon. Frank McGowan, President P. H. McCarthy of the Building Trades Council, President W. R. Hagerty of the Labor Council, and Editor Walter MacArthur of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*. The Vice-Presidents of the meeting occupied the remaining space on the platform.

President Tveitmoe made a brief but forceful address on opening the meeting. In emphatic language he dealt with the President's criticism of our attitude toward the Japanese, and declared that, once our position was fairly understood by the American people, 95 per cent of our fellow-countrymen would be with us. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Chairman then introduced Walter MacArthur, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*. Mr. MacArthur made the principal speech of the day, and his hearers gave evidence of appreciation of the many telling points he made by applauding in most enthusiastic fashion. He gave especial attention to that phase of the President's message which assumed the right of the Federal Executive to control the purely domestic affairs of a State of the Union, and made a powerful argument against the Roosevelt doctrine of Federal control. On this point he said, in part:

"It has been contended that there is no need for excitement, no need for mass meetings, no need for an indignant protest against the action of the President in this matter. I admire the equanimity that inspires those sentiments, but at the same time I

must declare that if there were a State that would not protest in the most emphatic terms at its command against the assumption of the President over the sovereignty of the commonwealth that State would deserve all the contempt which Roosevelt expressed for California and merit all the threats the President made."

MacArthur made scathing comment on the President's ill-advised reference to the contribution by Japan of \$100,000 to the San Francisco relief fund, saying, in part:

"At the outset of his 'lecture' Roosevelt recalled that Japan contributed \$100,000 toward the relief of San Francisco. I do not think that the Japanese themselves would have set forth that argument in their own behalf. It comes in bad grace for Roosevelt to put forward the argument that because Japan contributed \$100,000 California should put aside its rights of self-protection. I say—and I do not say it to the Japanese—that if Japan wants its \$100,000 back it can have it with interest—I say that to President Roosevelt—and when I say it I want to add that we will not give them the public schools and our little boys and girls."

With respect to the talk of war with Japan, MacArthur took the position that the best—in fact, the only way—to insure peace between the United States and Japan is to exclude the Orientals from our country.

Taking up the Metcalf report, Mr. MacArthur dissected it in forceful terms, exposing the many misleading and false statements it contained, and giving especial attention to those features which demonstrated Metcalf's prejudice against labor unions. The speaker ridiculed Metcalf's charges of violence against the Japanese, flatly declaring that they were baseless. In discussing this feature, MacArthur said:

"If the President maintains his present attitude of catering and pandering to the vanity of the Asiatics and the Asiatic parades his vanity beyond the patience of the whites there will be violence. Metcalf's report is a figment of the imagination, maliciously devised and contracted to put California in a false position. If the President shakes his big stick at us instead of at Japan he will find that in attacking this State he is attacking all the States."

When he had concluded his address, MacArthur was loudly cheered.

Ex-Senator Frank McGowan was the next speaker. He reviewed in a general way the conflicts between the highly civilized and the inferior races during various periods in the world's history, showing that history has demonstrated the fact that invasions of highly civilized countries by people of a lower order of civilization have uniformly resulted to the disadvantage of the former. Mr. McGowan made some telling points against the President's proposition to naturalize the Japanese, contending that the Mikado's subjects did not possess a single attribute in common with American citizens, and assimilation was as improbable as it was undesirable. His plea for the maintenance of our public school system undefiled was received by the audience with enthusiastic expressions of approval, and when he concluded he was heartily applauded.

President P. H. McCarthy of the Building Trades Council was then introduced. His address was confined principally to the effect unrestricted Japanese immigration would have on organized labor. Mr. McCarthy contended that the existing pro-Japanese movement was in reality prompted by a desire to break the power and influence of organized labor;

but he declared that neither this nor similar movements could ever be manipulated so as to effect the destruction of the labor unions. Mr. McCarthy was generously applauded.

President W. R. Hagerty of the Labor Council was the next speaker. His address was brief, and in the main was confined to relation of personal observations of Japanese industrial and social conditions. Mr. Hagerty especially referred to conditions which he had observed in the Hawaiian Islands and his statements with respect to the conditions which governed the employment of Japanese on plantations in the islands constituted a strong indictment against Japanese morals and their industrial system. His remarks made a marked impression on his auditors, and he was warmly applauded.

After Secretary Yoell had read resolutions prepared by a special committee and they had been adopted unanimously, President Tveitmoe introduced the last speaker of the day—Mayor E. E. Schmitz. The Mayor was given an ovation that lasted some time. It was evident that he stood high in the regard of the great audience. He began his speech by expressing regret that the President—whom, he declared, he had heretofore held in great esteem—had taken the stand he had on the Japanese question. He maintained that the President was absolutely and unqualifiedly wrong in his conclusion and that his criticism of our people was ill-advised and entirely unmerited. The Mayor warmly upheld the action of the Board of Education, insisting that it was fully warranted by law and was justified by a proper regard for the welfare of our children. He scouted the idea that there existed foundation in fact for Metcalf's charges of violence against Japanese, and discussed at some length the bearing of the pro-Japanese movement on the progress and prosperity of the labor unionist. Shortly before concluding his speech on the subject of the day, the Mayor asked the indulgence of the audience to speak for a few moments on personal matters. The hostile attitude of the daily press toward him, he declared, precluded the possibility of having matters relating to his administration fairly stated in the newspapers. He then, in earnest language, declared that the charges which had been made against him during his recent temporary absence from the city were maliciously false, and that he was exerting himself to the utmost to induce the courts to grant him an opportunity at the earliest day possible to prove his innocence of wrong-doing before a jury. His efforts to secure a speedy trial, he declared, were being thwarted by a biased and prejudiced judge. Nevertheless he would continue to demand an immediate trial at every opportunity until he was accorded the right to appear before a fair jury and prove that the charges of dishonesty made against him were false. The audience showed intense enthusiasm while the Mayor was discussing these matters, and it was clearly evident that the Chief Executive had suffered little loss of prestige among the people who packed Walton's Pavilion. It was quite late in the afternoon when the Mayor began to speak, yet practically all who were in attendance at the earlier stages remained to hear him. When he concluded he was cheered re-

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held December 21, 1906.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

**CREDENTIALS**—Machinists—J. J. Bogan, J. J. Fitzpatrick, W. R. Hagerty, C. E. Duncan, E. H. Misner, W. J. Wynn, J. A. Kelly, R. I. Wisler, J. Burns, Charles Melrose. Photo-Engravers—A. J. Gallagher, J. W. Hogan. Barbers—J. R. Bleily, Chas. Koch, W. B. Currier, H. L. Palm, F. Smith. Soda and Mineral Water Wagon Drivers—R. E. Franklin. Cigar Makers—H. L. Foster, H. Knoble, J. Loebing. Delegates seated.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—Filed: From the Hackmen's Union, acquainting Council of condition of local. From the American Federation of Labor, notifying Council that bound copies of proceedings of twenty-sixth annual convention would be furnished at \$9 a hundred. Moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to procure three hundred copies of same; carried. *Referred to Financial Secretary*: From the Mineral Water Wagon Drivers, requesting the remittance of dues from May 1st to October 1st. Moved and seconded that the request be granted; carried. *Referred to Executive Committee*: From the Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County, Richmond, Cal., giving information as to the conditions in the Schrock Furniture Co. From the Photo-Engravers, requesting the Council to declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Bolton & Strong Photo-Engraving Co., Fifteenth and Mission streets. From Bakers' Union, No. 24, requesting boycott on Ferguson's Bakery on Twenty-fourth and Guerrero streets, for violating the six-day working agreement. *Referred to Secretary*: From the California Club, for a State Sanatorium, and requesting Council to indorse resolutions favoring a bill providing for such an institution before the next Legislature. Moved and seconded that the Secretary write for a copy of the bill to submit to this Council; carried. From the General Secretary of the Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, requesting Council to assist them in reorganizing Local No. 9, of this city; also to get possession of 20,000 labels sent out recently. From the American Federation of Labor, requesting blank to be filled out as to the condition of labor, etc.

**RESOLUTIONS**—From the Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, requesting the indorsement of resolutions in answer to Secretary Metcalf's report to the President of the United States on the Japanese question. Moved and seconded that the resolutions be indorsed; carried. The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, Secretary Metcalf in his report to the President, without troubling himself to inquire into the facts from the union itself, introduced alleged evidence from Japanese sources to the effect that Japanese restaurant keepers resorted to bribery of one W. S. Stevenson, said to be an agent of this union, with the understanding that said W. S. Stevenson would cause the boycott then in operation against Japanese restaurants on Third street to be lifted by the union, thus publicly and without proper investigation assailing the honor and integrity of a labor union composed of as good and as law abiding body of citizens as are to be found anywhere in these United States; and,

WHEREAS, No such name as W. S. Stevenson appears upon the roll of membership nor is known to the general membership or any officer thereof; and,

WHEREAS, At the time of Secretary Metcalf's visit to San Francisco this union, through its officers, gave unreservedly all information desired with reference to said boycott and was then and is now at any and all times ready to aid the constituted authorities in ferreting out any unlawful act or misdeed if such should happen by any one of its members; and,

WHEREAS, Said boycott was lifted in response to a general sentiment among the members for the reasons, first, that said boycott proved too expensive for one or two unions to maintain; and, second, from doubts as to the propriety of a labor union bearing the whole burden of an undertaking that should be financed and prosecuted by the community at large or by citizens of every class and station; therefore be it

*Resolved*, by Waiters' Union, No. 30, in regular meeting assembled this 19th day of December, 1906,

that we deem the so-called investigation by Secretary Metcalf was instituted with a set purpose to discredit this union in particular and organized labor in general and to bolster up the arbitrary and unstatesmanlike attitude assumed by the President on the question of Japanese exclusion; be it further

*Resolved*, That we demand from Secretary Metcalf and from the parties interested in behalf of the Japanese restaurant keepers to produce and confront us with the evidence so sensationally paraded in order that if true no guilty imposter may escape, and if false that the blame may be placed where it properly belongs, and whether true or false to show to the world that this union is as jealous of its honor and integrity as any other individual or body of citizens, whether they occupy high or low stations among their fellow men; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President, Secretary Metcalf, the Japanese Consul and the press.

Resolution offered by Delegate Macarthur:

"WHEREAS, It is reported that the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco is considering a plan to convert the Geary-Street Railroad from the cable to the overhead trolley method of propulsion; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we are opposed to such proposed change, as increasing the danger to life and property due to the presence of overhead trolley wires, and as contrary to the will of the people, expressed by the vote in favor of municipal ownership and operation of that road; further

*Resolved*, That we urge upon the Board of Supervisors that it take prompt steps to enforce the terms of the existing contract for the conversion of the Geary-Street Railroad from the cable to the underground electric method of propulsion, in accordance with the plans already agreed upon and indorsed by the people."

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted; carried. Secretary instructed to send copy to Board of Supervisors.

*Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*: From the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, submitting a copy of ordinance they desire to present to the Board of Supervisors.

Bills ordered paid.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Steam Fitters—Report they are again having trouble over jurisdiction with the United Association of Plumbers on work being done in the Metropolitan Laundry Co. Moved and seconded that a committee of three, consisting of Brothers O'Neill, Reardon and McCabe take up the matter with the American Federation of Labor relative to the standing of Local No. 46 with other international locals; carried. Moved and seconded that the Secretary of the Council wait upon the contractor doing work at the Metropolitan Laundry Co., urging him to retain the members of Local No. 46 upon said work; carried. Drug Clerks—Reported having unionized three more drug stores; union making good progress. Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Reported of having again reorganized their local and on a fair way of maintaining a good local organization. Milkmen—Have conferred with the dairymen in reference to wage scale and agreement, and report progress on same. Pile Drivers—Business good. Broom Makers—Request all union men to insist upon the label when purchasing brooms, in order that they may check many convict-made brooms from entering this State. Freight Handlers—Report business good; initiating many new members.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Committee recommends: 1—That the communication from the Central Body of Contra Costa County be laid over; in the meantime, the Secretary, in conjunction with the Upholsterers' Union, seek further information as to the conditions, etc., of the Schrock Co. 2—That the wage scale and agreement of the Glove Workers' be indorsed, having received the indorsement of the national organization. 3—That the communication from the Cigar Makers of York, Pa., in reference to unfair cigars, be laid over until further information is received from Cigar Makers' Union, Local No. 228. Moved and seconded that the Secretary call upon the firm of Redington & Co., wholesale

druggists, who are selling the Barrister cigars; concurred in. 4—That the Council install a filing system in the office, in order that the records can be compiled, same to cost \$70; Brothers Bell, Tracy and McCabe have been appointed to secure prices, etc. 5—The committee from the Joint Board of Cooks and Waiters appeared before the committee, requesting relief to carry on the work of organization. Committee donated \$100 from Relief Fund to Joint Board; concurred in.

**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**—Reported progress on factory laws, and requests the Council to send representative to Sacramento in the interest of labor measures. Moved and seconded that further consideration of this matter be made a special order of business for 9:30 next Friday evening, December 28, 1906; carried. Moved and seconded that the Law and Legislative Committee be authorized to telegraph the American Federation of Labor, if necessary, in reference to the case of a Russian emigrant who has been refused admission to this country; carried.

**NEW BUSINESS**—Moved and seconded that the Secretary communicate with Judge Maguire as to the status of the Lowe injunction suit; also inquire as to the status of the suit in the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the anti-injunction law; carried.

**RECEIPTS**—Water Workers, initiation fee, \$5; Street Railroad Employees, \$20; Ship Joiners, \$4; Cloak Makers, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Cooks' Helpers, \$12; Tanners, \$4; Bookbinders, \$6; Pavers, \$2; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$16; Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, \$4; Brewery Workmen, \$12; Postal Clerks, \$4; Soda and Mineral Water Wagon Drivers, \$26; Horseshoers, \$8. Total, \$131.

**EXPENSES**—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1; stenographer, \$15; Brown & Power, stationery, \$9.50; Walter N. Brunt, printing, \$2; Nolan, Davis Co., printing constitutions, \$08.25; Geo. A. Tracy, delegate to convention, \$75; Geo. W. Bell, delegate to convention, \$75; Frank Morrison, \$27; office postage, \$3; San Francisco Call, 75 cents. Total, \$336.50. Adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

## "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, Sixteenth and Mission streets.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanner, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street, J. Finnigan, proprietor.

The Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street, has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Labor Council. Thomas Cross, the proprietor of the place, has long been antagonistic toward labor unions, and has persistently refused to grant union wages and hours to his cooks and waiters.

Demand union-labeled collars and cuffs. They are to be had.



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION**

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, No. 68 Haight street.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on December 24, Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald in the chair. Messrs. R. Miranda, M. A. Robles, A. C. Steffen and C. E. O. Steffen were admitted to membership by initiation. Messrs. J. E. Kramer, Jr., of Local No. 3 and B. A. Dering of Local No. 249 were admitted to membership on transfer. Applications for membership were received from H. Holmes, C. H. King and E. H. Slissman.

The annual union election of officers held on December 20th passed off very quietly in comparison to other annual elections held within recent years. In all, 264 votes were cast, and 15 out of the 20 members constituting the present Board of Directors were re-elected to serve throughout 1907. The following are the names of officers for the coming year: President, Chas. H. Cassasa; Vice-President, M. F. Walten; Recording Secretary, John A. Keogh; Financial Secretary, Harry Menke; Treasurer, Theo. Eisfeldt; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. T. Schuppert; Directors—Messrs. A. Spadina, H. von der Mehden, A. A. Greenbaum, P. Johannsen, A. Paulsen, J. J. Matheeson, G. Kenney, G. L. Blake, W. H. Nolting, W. Cellarius, H. Bellman, W. Delany, M. Davis and G. Saldierna.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bangle suffered the great misfortune of the loss of their eldest child, Ruth, a very bright and pretty girl 8 years old, on December 21st, after a short illness. The sorrowful parents are prostrated on account of the deplorable happening.

The union directory and date-book for the use of members for 1907, can be had on application to the Secretary—price 25 cents per copy. The book for the coming year has been compiled and bound in a manner copied after the book issued by Local No. 2 of St. Louis, Missouri, and in consequence is distinctly different from those issued by No. 6 in past years. The new directory has evoked much favorable comment from the membership on account of its neat appearance, good workmanship and aspect of durability.

Dues and assessments for the fourth quarter of 1906—\$1.25—are now due and payable, and become delinquent on January 1. One death assessment has been levied on account of the death of Martin Byrne, late member in good standing.

**IRON MOLDERS.**

The election of officers of Iron Molders' Union, No. 164, took place last Sunday at the Labor Temple, and resulted in the choice of the following: President, J. J. Field; Vice-President, Robt. Hunt; Financial Secretary, I. A. Sullivan; Business Agent, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, John I. Nolan; Trustees, J. J. Field, J. I. Nolan, L. Peters, J. O. Walsh, John Wynn; Auditors, Thos. H. Dowd, Robt. Hunt, F. Moss; Inductor, A. Peterson; Door Keeper, Thos. H. Dowd; Executive Board, R. W. Burton, Thos. H. Dowd, M. Eagan, Wm. Healy, Wm. P. McCabe, J. I. Nolan, A. T. Wynn; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, M. Ahearn, J. J. Field, Wm. Healy, Wm. P. McCabe, J. O. Walsh; Delegates to Iron Trades Council, John Cassidy, Frank Herold, Ed. Toomey; Physician, Dr. J. M. Toner.

**BAKERY WAGON DRIVERS.**

Bakery Wagon Drivers, Local No. 106, have elected the following officers: President, E. E. Currie; Vice-President, J. Steiner; Corresponding Secretary, R. Hildebrand; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, H. Hook; Financial Secretary, C. E. LeFevre; Assistant Financial Secretary, F. Meichsner; Treasurer, C. Schilling; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. Loeffler; Executive Board, H. Adams, A. Walters, C. LeFevre, E. E. Currie, Geo. Elsholz, P. Link, Thos. Lonergan; Members of Joint Board, C. E. LeFevre, Thos. Lonergan, C. Schilling; Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, C. E. LeFevre, Thos. Lonergan; Trustees, Geo. Elsholz, P. L. Link, F. Meichsner; Delegates to Provision Trades Council, P. Link, Thos. Lonergan; Delegate to State Federation of Labor, Thos. F. Lonergan.

# THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

## YEAR-END SALE

It is Kragens custom to hold this sale annually, at which time all the broken lots left over from the Holidays is offered without the slightest regard to present value or previous cost. As this sale ends Monday evening, December 31st, it is well to call at once and secure first choice.

### Men's Suits \$4.50

These suits were made to sell at \$15.00, double and single-breasted; they come in Worsteds and Serges and if you can be fit they are yours for..... **\$4.50**

### Suits \$6.95

In this lot are comprised Suit values which range upwards to \$20.00, single and double-breasted suits, all kinds of materials. These go at..... **\$6.95**

### Raincoats and Overcoats \$9.75

These would be considered good values at \$20.00 to \$25.00. "Priestley" Rain Coats, 54-inch length Overcoats. Nothing reserved. If Kragens can fit you they are yours for..... **\$9.75**

### Top Coats \$5.95

Covert Top Coats made to sell for \$25.00; about 50 left. These are yours for..... **\$5.95**

### Prince Alberts \$13.95

Prince Alberts in the finest of unfinished Worsteds, Coat and Vest satin lined. Good \$30.00 values. Special..... **\$13.95**

### Tuxedo and Full Dress

#### Suits \$19.50

The finest of unfinished Worsted Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk and satin lined. Special at Kragens..... **\$19.50**

### Corduroy Trousers 89c

These Corduroy Trousers were bought to sell at \$2.50 and \$2.75. If your size is amongst them come and get them for..... **89c**

## Year-End Sale of Furnishings

These goods were bought to sell during the Fall and Holidays and we are now making room for the Spring goods. Come today as the sale ends Monday, December 31st.

10c White Handkerchiefs .....	3c	\$1.50 Natural and Camel's Hair Underwear .....	69c
10c Brown Sox .....	3c	\$1.50 Twill Umbrellas .....	69c
\$1.50 all-linen Collars, all shapes and sizes, doz. ....	50c	\$1.50 All-Wool Underwear .....	79c
25c Fancy Hemstitched Handkerchiefs ..	11c	\$1.75 All-Wool Rib Underwear .....	89c
25c White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs ..	15c	\$1.50 White Monarch Dress Shirts .....	89c
25c Silk Shield Bows .....	12½c	\$2.00 Gloria Umbrellas, all steel frames	98c
25c Boston Garters .....	12½c	\$2.00 All-Wool Natural and Camel's Hair Underwear .....	98c
20c Black and Tan Sox, heavy .....	15c	\$2.00 Pique Stitched Kid Gloves .....	98c
35c and \$1.50 Silk Four-in-Hands .....	15c	\$1.75 French Madras and Percale Shirts ..	98c
50c Fancy Hose .....	20c	\$2.00 Regent and Resco Golf Shirts .....	\$1.15
50c President Suspenders .....	25c	\$2.50 Madras and Cheviot Pajamas .....	\$1.29
50c Silk Four-in-Hands .....	29c	\$2.50 All-Wool Tricot Overshirts, all colors .....	\$1.39
75c Silk Four-in-Hands .....	33c	\$2.50 Winsted Mills Natural All-Wool Underwear .....	\$1.49
50c Black and White Stripe Working Shirts .....	35c	\$3.00 Silk Lustre Umbrellas .....	\$1.69
75c Silk Lisle Suspenders .....	35c	\$3.25 Heavy Double-Breasted Blue Flannel Overshirts .....	\$1.85
50c Derby Ribbed Underwear .....	37c	\$3.50 Fancy Vests, all sizes and all colors .....	\$1.98
75c Garland Golf Shirts .....	39c	\$3.50 Silk and Linen Blue and White Underwear .....	\$1.98
75c Umbrellas .....	39c	\$10.00 Heavy Silk Star and Crescent Mills Underwear, suit .....	\$5.95
65c Work Shirts .....	43c		
75c Flannelette Night Shirts .....	45c		
\$1.00 Silk Four-in-Hands .....	45c		
\$1.50 Large English Squares and Four-in-Hands .....	65c		

## Year-End Sale of Shoes and Hats

The "Year-End Sale" comprises so many bargains that there isn't room enough to tell you all about them, but needless to say the prices are One-Half less than elsewhere. We do not offer you a full and complete stock, but there are enough for all. It is the "Year-End Sale" and the prices are little and that means much.

**KRAGENS** 1149-1157 Market St.



**LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

In compliance with the constitution of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the two local unions affiliated with that body, namely, Cloak Makers' Union, No. 8, and Ladies' Tailors' Union, No. 29, have formed a District Council for the purpose of advancing the interests of the men and women working in the ladies' garment industry.

A few weeks ago Ladies' Tailors' Union, No. 29, appointed a committee consisting of J. Byro, F. Uher and O. Vogel to meet a like committee of Cloak Makers' Union, No. 8, namely, Ph. Leff, I. Jacoby and M. K. Morris, in order to discuss matters of mutual interest. At the meeting of this joint committee it was resolved to form the District Council above referred to. The unions interested subsequently ratified the action of the joint committee.

Since then the District Council has met and elected as its officers the following: President, Ph. Leff; Secretary, I. Jacoby; Treasurer, F. Uher.

The objects of the District Council are:

1.—To preserve harmony among the unions in the ladies' garment industry.

2.—To organize its unorganized branches, and to better the conditions of the men and women employed in that industry.

3.—To popularize the union label of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

In the near future a joint meeting of Cloak Makers' and Ladies' Tailors' Unions will be held under the auspices of the District Council. Preparations are being actively pushed to make that meeting a literary, musical and social success.

Any person interested in the success of the workers in the various branches of the ladies' garment workers' industry may communicate with I. Jacoby, Secretary, 1239 Franklin street, room 24.

**BLACKSMITHS' COUNCIL.**

The Territorial District Council of Blacksmiths and Helpers, at its last meeting in Mowry's Hall, elected the following officers: President, George Furey; Vice-President, Philip Barry of Richmond; Secretary, J. Wynn of Oakland; Executive Board, Messrs. Sherwood and Crow, besides the above-named officers; Grievance Committee, J. J. Furey, James Campbell and James Crow; Trustees, Messrs. Sherwood, Ross and Kelly.

The Council will meet on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. The following nominations have been made for Business Agent: George Sandeman, James C. Aird of Ship Machinesmiths, No. 168, and Charles Bergevin, of Helpers' Union, No. 316. The vote for Business Agent will take place at the meetings of the unions affiliated with the Council.

**CIGAR MAKERS.**

Cigar Makers' Union, No. 228, has elected the following officers: President, F. Westcott; Vice-President, H. Knobel; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, George Fisher; Financial Secretary, E. L. Belknap; Treasurer, H. L. Foster; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Schlocke; Finance Committee, H. Knobel, O. Miller and J. Stein; Trustee, O. Miller; Delegates to Labor Council, H. Knobel, H. L. Foster and J. J. Loebing; Executive Board, W. J. Burkhart, T. Farrell, L. Brodie and E. Gambella; Delegates to Stockton Convention of the State Federation of Labor, L. Brodie, John A. Ramon and H. L. Foster.

The installation will take place the first Thursday evening in January.

**MILK WAGON DRIVERS.**

The following nominations for officers of Milk Wagon Drivers, Local No. 226, have been made: President, M. F. Shannon, J. J. Rush and F. Fisher; Vice-President, L. F. Owens and Wm. Wahn; Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, M. E. Decker; Recording Secretary, Joseph O'Day and William Van Volkenborg; Trustees, Frank J. McGovern, Harry J. Smith and William Tibballs.

The election will be held next Wednesday evening at Twenty-second and Folsom streets.

**PRESS FEEDERS.**

Press Feeders and Assistants' Union, No. 33, elected the following officers last Wednesday evening: President, James J. Norton; Vice-President, George Duffield; Recording Secretary, Annie Drollette; Business Agent, Edw. McGenity; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Brown; Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, F. M. Hargis, Edw. McGenity, James J. Norton; Delegates to Labor Council, Henry Altman, George Duffield, Edw. McGenity.

The union appropriated \$25 to assist the Lithographers in prosecuting their eight-hour strike.

**UPHOLSTERERS.**

The following have been elected officers of Upholsterers' Union, Local No. 28, for the six months' term beginning January 1st: President, B. B. Rosenthal; Vice-President, J. M. Nicolson; Recording Secretary, J. Alexander; Financial Secretary, J. Peacock; Treasurer, A. Estellita; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. Alexander; Executive Committee, P. Goldstein, S. Engelberg, A. King; Trustee, E. Nelson; Delegates to Labor Council, M. Kragen, B. B. Rosenthal, E. Nicolson; Business Agent, M. Kragen.

**WAITRESSES.**

Waitresses' Union, No. 48, has chosen the following officers: President, Katie Bischoff; Vice-President, Mae Whitfield; Financial Secretary, Louise La Rue; Recording Secretary, Estelle Forrest; Business Agent, Minnie Andrews; Treasurer, Celia Rowe; Trustees, Marie Price, May Norton and Agnes Reetz; Delegates to Labor Council, Louise La Rue, May Norton and Minnie Andrews; Delegates to the Joint Executive Board, Mae Whitfield, Katie Bischoff and Celia Rowe.

The installation of officers will take place January 6th.

**STATIONARY FIREMEN.**

Stationary Firemen, Local No. 46, has elected the following officers: President, Charles Stryker; Vice-President, William Sears; Financial Secretary and Business Agent, J. H. Smith; Recording Secretary, E. F. Kraut; Treasurer, A. G. Breuderley; Guide, A. Wagner; Guardian, William O'Brien; Reporter, C. A. Shea; Delegates to Labor Council, J. H. Smith and Leo Harris; Delegates to Iron Trades Council, Charles Stryker, Leo Harris and Leo Smith.

**CLOAK MAKERS.**

Cloak Makers, Local No. 8, elected the following officers at the regular meeting held last week: President, Ch. Schwartzberg; Vice-President, Ch. Franklin; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, I. Jacoby; Financial Secretary, W. Reidy; Treasurer, B. Birenback; Trustees, Ch. Franklin, L. Freed, I. Miller; Executive Board—Operators, Ph. Leff, I. Miller, A. Schneider; Pressers, Ch. Franklin, I. Friedman, Ch. Schwartzberg; Cutters, Ph. Halperin; Inside Guard, Wm. Cohn; Delegates to Labor Council, I. Jacoby, H. Kurtzer; Delegates to Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, L. Freed, I. Jacoby, A. Stoff; Delegates to District Council, Ch. Franklin, I. Jacoby, Ph. Leff.

Installation will take place at the meeting to be held Tuesday evening, January 8th.

**GAS WORKERS.**

The election of officers of Gas Workers' Union, No. 9840, held last Thursday evening, resulted in the choice of the following: President, H. S. Cleveland; Vice-President, Thomas Clasby; Recording Secretary, A. F. Colman; Financial Secretary, J. J. Breslin; Treasurer, Peter V. Kearns; Guide, J. V. Russell; Guardian, Joseph Lawless; Business Agent, Geo. W. Bell; Members of Executive Board, C. W. Asmussen, Geo. W. Bell, Thomas Clasby, Bernard Cerf, Clifford Ellis, J. S. Fisher, William Hoey, Chris Lutz, James V. Russell, J. J. Sullivan; Delegates to Labor Council, Geo. W. Bell, J. J. Breslin, A. F. Colman, Peter V. Kearns; Delegates to Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, H. S. Cleveland, H. Sena.

The installation will take place on January 10th.

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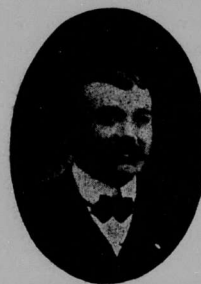
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**JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.**

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at 860 McAllister street on the 22d inst., and was called to order by President Tveitmo at 8 o'clock p. m.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Los Angeles, relative to membership in the League; received and filed. From Mrs. B. E. Welsh of Calistoga, requesting information; received and referred to the Secretary. From Hospital Employees of Napa, remitting regular monthly contribution; received, noted and acknowledged. From J. B. Gill, Secretary of the San Joaquin Building Trades Council, in reference to meeting hall; received and Secretary instructed to tender a vote of thanks. Pursuant to the above the Secretary was directed to communicate with the local committee in Stockton who were arranging for the coming convention of the State Federation of Labor, and request that a hall be procured for the purpose of holding a mass meeting in Stockton in the early part of the first week of January. From United States Senators Frank P. Flint and Geo. C. Perkins, acknowledging receipt of the League's petition relative to the employment of Chinese, Japanese and all Asiatics in the Canal Zone; received and filed. From Congressman Julius Kahn, advising that his colleague, Mr. Hayes, offered his resolution to Congress on the 13th inst. calling for information relative to the employment of coolie labor in the Panama Canal and submitting a marked copy of the New York Times which contained a synopsis of Mr. Kahn's speech on the Japanese situation in San Francisco. From many other Congressmen and United States Senators acknowledging receipt of the League's petitions protesting against the employment of coolie labor on the Panama Canal and any modification of the present Chinese Exclusion Act and praying for an extension of that Act so as to include Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatics; received, noted and filed. From Court Kensington submitting the following resolution, which was received and on motion adopted and the Secretary directed to give the same the widest possible publicity:

"WHEREAS, Court Kensington, a subordinate lodge of the Ancient Order of Foresters, composed entirely of citizens of the United States and thereby privileged to a voice in the Government of said United States, having been advised that President Roosevelt did, in his message to Congress, recommend the naturalization of Japanese, and also made other recommendations calculated to encourage the immigration of Asiatic coolies to the United States; and

"WHEREAS, This Court, working under the head of Good of the Order, deemed such recommendations unwise and unpolicy, and concluding that further unrestricted immigration of Asiatics would jeopardize the very life of our institutions and fraternity, by reason of the fact that fully eighty per cent of such immigrants settle in the Pacific Coast States, driving away and retarding the progress and prosperity of the Caucasian race, upon whom we depend for our membership; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That this Court communicate with our Representative in Congress urging him to oppose with all the power at his command, the adoption of the recommendation made by President Roosevelt in reference to the naturalization of Japanese, and further that he will use every effort to enact legislation which will extend the Chinese Exclusion Laws to the Japanese and Koreans; and, further

**Resolved**, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable E. A. Hayes, the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League and the press of San Francisco."

**BILLS**—The following bills were audited and ordered paid: E. W. Wilcox, salary, \$12; A. E. Yoell, salary, \$35; James D. Graham, services, \$15; postage, \$4.10.

The Secretary rendered his regular weekly report, which was on motion approved.

**COMMITTEES**—Publicity and Statistics—Delegate Macarthur reported on statistical matter which received the approval of the Board and was referred to Delegate Graham for completion and printing.

**COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION**—Reported progress.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE**—Delegate McCarthy, Chairman of this committee, reported sufficient funds to carry on the postponed mass meeting and also hav-

ing liquidated the expense of the last meeting.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE**—Reported that the hall for the mass meeting had been secured and everything was in readiness and that the speakers as advertised at the former meeting were to address this meeting.

The President reported having received a communication from Congressman E. A. Hayes, which stated that reports relative to Mr. Hayes not pressing the League's bill on Japanese Exclusion were not authentic and that it is his intention to press the bill at his earliest opportunity, and that at any and all occasions that might present themselves during the session that he would pursue our subject with a view of accomplishing the request of the League.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**—The appointment of Fraternal Delegates to the Stockton convention was deferred.

**NEW BUSINESS**—By motion, the Secretary was directed to secure at his earliest convenience Eastern press service and procure any available clippings pertaining to the State rights as involved in the President's utterances on our school question.

On motion the Special Committee on Resolutions was directed to draft a resolution to be presented to the mass meeting calling attention to the misstatements of Mr. Metcalf relative to alleged action of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, wherein the League is placed in a false position before the people.

**REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.**

<b>Receipts—</b>	
Cash on hand.....	\$706 01
Lathers, No. 65.....	5 50
Abraham Lincoln Council.....	2 30
Holly Park Imp. Club.....	1 00
Excelsior Homestead Club.....	1 00
San Jose B. T. C.....	20 00
Hospital Employees, No. 10,038.....	1 68
Warehouse Workers, No. 537.....	4 50
Furniture Handlers.....	1 00
Tile Layers.....	2 80
Beer Bottlers, No. 293.....	4 00
Engineers, No. 59.....	1 50
G. W. Lodge Machinists.....	4 50
Stage Employees.....	75
Window Shade Workers.....	70
	<b>\$757 24</b>
<b>Expenditures</b> .....	<b>66 10</b>
	<b>\$691 14</b>

A. E. YOELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

**NOTICE.**

Contributions for the month of December are now due and payable at the headquarters of the League, 860 McAllister street, San Francisco.

**STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, held December 23, 1906, at 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco.

Meeting was called to order at 2:30 p. m., President pro tem T. F. Gallagher presiding.

Present: President pro tem T. F. Gallagher, Second Vice-President S. D. Simmons, Fourth Vice-President C. F. Edmonds, Sixth Vice-President Anna M. Burkhardt and Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Bowling. Absent: Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan, Fifth Vice-President C. W. Holmquist and Seventh Vice-President M. A. Caldwell.

Moved that the reading of the last minutes be dispensed with; carried.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—Filed: From Seventh Vice-President M. A. Caldwell, stating that on account of sickness he would be unable to attend the Council meeting. From Typographical Union, No. 9, of Buffalo, New York, requesting a boycott on the Courier Company of Buffalo, N. Y.; communication contained no seal. From the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, requesting that resolutions be sent to the Congressmen and United States Senators, protesting against the passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill. From Jas. Wood, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, Stockton, Cal., asking to be notified as to the number of delegates who would be in attendance at the Stockton convention as early as possible. From the Cereal Mill Employees, Local No. 80, of Los Angeles, inquiring as to labor papers in Sacramento and Oakland; Secretary was requested to give the desired information. From Jas. Wood, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, Stockton, Cal., in regard to holding a mass meeting during the week of the convention, and desiring to know the advisability of same. Moved that Secretary Jas. Wood be notified that the Executive Council favors holding such mass meeting. From

Frank Cooke, Secretary of the Federated Trades and Labor Council of Sacramento, as to the interview with the Arnold Cooperage Company, which firm had been declared on the unfair list, the same being referred to Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan for investigation; report received and filed. From Bakers, Local No. 37, of Los Angeles, requesting the assistance of L. D. Biddle, Special Organizer for the southern part of the State; the same had been referred to Mr. Biddle by the Secretary-Treasurer at the time of receiving the communication. From Mrs. M. Thompson, Secretary of the Hospital Employees, No. 10,038, Napa, Cal., requesting that a Special Organizer be sent to the various hospitals throughout the State to build up the Hospital Employees' Unions. Moved that the same be referred to the convention and that Mrs. Thompson be notified of the action and that the communication be filed; carried. From the Marine Trades Council of New York and vicinity, inclosing resolutions to be sent to the Congressmen urging the passage of the Merchants' Marine Commerce Shipping Bill, recently passed by the United States Senate. From the Secretary of the Federal Labor Union, No. 11,440, Sausalito, in regard to jurisdiction question between the Federal Laborers' Union and the State Building Trades Council. From Jas. R. Laxure, Secretary of Miners' Union, No. 147, of Humboldt, Arizona, stating that they had acted favorably upon the communication sent them and had placed the Globe Milling Company's products on the unfair list. From Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, Local No. 333, of San Diego, requesting that their per capita tax be remitted for the year 1906. Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, Local No. 333.

Committee from the Federal Labor Union, No. 11,440, of Sausalito, J. Mullany and J. N. Banks, appeared before the Executive Council and stated the differences existing between their organization and the State Building Trades Council. Moved that a committee of two be appointed to make an investigation as to the troubles existing between the State Building Trades Council and Federal Labor Union, No. 11,440, and report same to the convention to be held in Stockton on January 7, 1907, or, if possible, make a settlement satisfactory to Federal Labor Union, No. 11,440; carried. Committee, President T. F. Gallagher and Second Vice-President S. D. Simmons.

Moved that a communication be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council, requesting that they cooperate with the California State Federation of Labor in securing legislation beneficial to organized labor during the session of the Legislature in Sacramento; carried.

Moved that in view of the fact that all copies of the Constitution and By-Laws on hand were destroyed in the fire of April 18th, that the same be printed in full in the officers' reports in order that the delegates may have the same at the convention; carried.

Moved that the contract for the printing of the officers' reports be awarded to the Walter N. Brunt Printing Company; carried.

Moved that a committee be appointed to secure badges suitable for the delegates for the coming convention; carried. Committee, President T. F. Gallagher and Second Vice-President S. D. Simmons.

Communication from Jas. Wood, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, Stockton, stating that any delegates attending the convention wishing to secure hotel accommodations could do so by notifying Jas. Wood, Hansel Block, Bridge and Hunter streets, Stockton, Cal., in advance, and also that the delegates would assemble in Hunters' Square, opposite the Court House, on the morning of January 7, 1907, and then proceed to the convention hall, escorted by a band and representatives of the Stockton unions.

Delegates' attention should be called to the above fact.

All arrangements for the coming convention have been completed.

Adjourned at 5 p. m. Respectfully submitted,  
J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer.

**MACHINE COOPERS.**

Machine Coopers, Local No. 161, elected the following officers at the quarterly meeting held at the Labor Temple last Thursday evening: President, H. Wierda; Vice-President F. Graham; Recording Secretary, S. Toussaint; Financial Secretary, M. Whalen; Treasurer, S. Hollis; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. Keohen; Inside Guard, C. Prignitz; Trustees, T. Graham, H. Morton, H. Wierda; Delegates to Coopers' Local Joint Executive Board, M. Whalen, S. Hollis, W. Prignitz; Delegates to Labor Council, S. Hollis, H. Wierda; Delegates to Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, H. Wierda, M. Whalen. The installation will take place January 10th.



## EUROPEAN TRADE UNIONISM.

HENRY M. JAMES IN "TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL."

The recent annual congress of the trade unions of Great Britain, sundry accounts of which have appeared in our press, was notable in several respects. First, there were represented 165 unions, with 1,484,101 members, as against 154 unions and 1,469,514 members in 1905. Second, it rejected a resolution in favor of compulsory arbitration, by an overwhelming majority. Third, it indorsed resolutions favoring the eight-hour day for miners and workpeople generally, nationalization of canals, railways and mines, compulsory State insurance, old-age pensions, prohibition of importation of alien labor in case of strikes, the use of the union label, cheap traveling fares for workpeople, prevention of evictions of workpeople by employers during strikes, and it had before it the danger of employment of foreigners in British mines.

There were other subjects of importance before the congress, but as they were local in their bearing they need not be referred to here. When we view the history of the labor movement in the United States during the past forty years, more than one will think that legislation on some of the above topics is desirable here. The eviction of workpeople in time of strike and the importation and employment of foreigners stand forth conspicuously. Of compulsory insurance we have heard much, so far as concerns the foreigner, particularly in Germany. The same remark applies to old-age pensions, a bait which has been dangled before the British workman for many years. It would be far better for him, when old, to have a small pension on which to struggle along than to have to enter the parish workhouse and wear the garb of pauperism. That there will be something done in this direction before many years pass is evident, and it will be of interest to observe whether the labor party (members of which attended the congress) will push the matter in Parliament.

A timely volume, issued by the British government, has been sent me by C. J. Drummond, former Secretary of the London Society of Compositors and now an official in the Labor Department of the Board of Trade, and from its contents most of the information here given has been extracted. While British unionism is growing, the rate of increase in members is slow as compared with Germany. A million and a half unionists is, of course, a fine, not to say splendid, showing for a population of 41,500,000, but German unionism is making great strides. The number of unionists in Germany increased from 1,466,625 in December, 1905, to 1,822,343 in December, 1906, an increase of nearly 25 per cent in the twelve months. The large majority of the German unionists are social democrats. Three or four years ago the number of German union men scarcely exceeded 1,000,000. The Teutonic countries still lead in unionism. Great Britain (population 41,458,721) has more than double the number of unionists in France (population 38,961,945). Australia and Denmark (both of small population) have larger numbers of unionists than Hungary or Spain, with their large populations. All are growing, however, Austria having doubled its union membership in a short period, while Italy and Hungary have built up large organizations within the past five years. Judging by the way Italian workmen in the United States work for far less than the scales of prices formulated by the native unions, it were well if the union propaganda were still further extended in Italy. Unionism is likely to grow much stronger in Great Britain, for the labor movement is enthusiastic and the various unions are to put forth renewed activity. There is apparently an all-round determination to boom unionism, some unions promising to indulge in a house-to-house canvass. Isn't that also necessary in the United States?

## WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.

There is little doubt that the British workman is materially influenced by the publications issued by

his government on labor and union conditions abroad, just as we are influenced by the news we get from Europe. When he reads of what is being done on the continent with regard to, say, workmen's insurance, the subject naturally affects his ideas, and he sets about seeing what can be done in the same line in his own land. It does not take him long to indorse and further any scheme that will inure to his benefit. From the "Third Abstract of Foreign Labor Statistics," just issued, he learns that the principle of compulsion in insurance has been applied in Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Finland and Luxemburg. While in most of these lands the range of occupations subject to insurance is wide (comprising the principal manufacturing industries), in others it is restricted to one or two kinds of employment. Within the insurable occupations the obligation to insure is generally confined to those whose earnings fall below a fixed sum. In Germany, Italy, Norway and Finland all who earn above certain limits are exempt, but there is no limit in Austria and Holland.

Insurance against sickness is compulsory in Austria, Hungary and Germany for industrial workpeople generally, while in France it is compulsory as regards miners, and in Belgium in the case of miners and seamen. As has been mentioned in the *Journal*, insurance against old age and infirmity has been most developed in Germany, which stands alone in having adopted legislation applying to the working classes generally, although in France, Belgium, Austria and Hungary special classes of workers are entitled to old-age pensions. The most important of the existing schemes of compulsory insurance are those of Austria and Germany. The laws of these countries differ not only as regards the range of industries covered, but also as regards what constitutes an accident for purposes of compensation, the proportions in which the burdens have to be borne by employers and workpeople, the manner in which the funds are raised, and the scale of compensation payable. In both countries the funds are raised and administered by associations of employers. In Germany these associations are organized by industries; in Austria they are territorial. For total disablement the German pension represents two-thirds of the injured person's earnings, but if he is entirely dependent on strangers for nursing, etc., the full amount of such earnings is given, up to a sum of \$370, and if the actual earnings are in excess of that amount one-third of such excess is also given. The Austrian pension for total disablement amounts to 60 per cent of the annual earnings, and in no case exceeds \$300. For partial disablement both countries allow pensions, the amount of which depends on the extent to which the injured person's earning power has been impaired. In 1903 the number insured under German law was 19,465,422 as against 18,118,850 in 1893. In Austria the insured increased in the same decennial period from 1,466,270 to 2,621,929.

In Germany the receipt of an infirmity pension presupposes inability to earn a livelihood (literally one-third of the wages of an able-bodied workman) and the observance of the prescribed waiting time of 200 weeks, during which contributions must have been paid. The receipt of an old-age pension requires that the pensioner has completed his seventieth year and observed a waiting time of 1,200 weeks. The premiums are paid every week by employers and employees. The average value of the German old-age pension in 1904 was \$39; that for infirmity averaged \$38.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

While Great Britain has voluntary conciliation and arbitration boards, the trade union congress, as mentioned above, declared against compulsory arbitration. The volume on foreign labor statistics affords some striking information as to methods of conciliation and arbitration in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy and France, and certain of our own States. The information relates only to official

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methods of conciliation, etc., as voluntary boards scarcely exist outside of Great Britain.

In Germany the law requires industrial courts to be formed in all towns of over 20,000 people; elsewhere they are optional on the part of the government, or they may be formed on the requisition of a sufficient number of employers or workpeople. The membership of these courts is elected in equal numbers by employers and workpeople, voting in separate bodies. The courts are primarily courts of summary jurisdiction for the settlement of individual claims, where the amount in dispute does not exceed \$25. They also serve as committees of reference, when they prepare opinions upon any technical question referred to them by the authorities, and they act as formal boards of conciliation and arbitration in collective disputes—that is, in cases of actual or impending strike or lockout. There were 411 of these courts in December, 1905. During the preceding five years they settled 51 per cent of the cases referred to them, the extremes being a maximum of 86 per cent (1905) and a minimum of 27 per cent (1902).

In France the local magistrate appoints committees at the request of either of the contending parties, or else he takes the initiative himself. Where attempts to conciliate are fruitless the justice invites the disputants to accept arbitration, to which end each side names an arbitrator, or one is chosen jointly. There is no compulsion at any stage of the proceedings. Where the law is set in operation it is usually on the requisition of the workpeople, or on the initiative of the magistrate. In a considerable number of cases the offer to mediate is refused (34 per cent of the total for 1901-5), for the most part by the employers. Where committees are formed by the consent of both sides, however, a successful issue is reached in a large proportion of cases (over 60 per cent of the cases of actual reference in 1901-5).

In Belgium the functions of conciliation and arbitration are exercised through local councils of industry and labor established by the government on its own initiative or on the request of the communal councils. Each industrial council is divided into as many sections as there are distinct industries of sufficient importance in the locality concerned. The jurisdiction of these courts or councils is not wide, and comparatively few cases go before them for adjudication.

In Holland the labor chambers established in 1897 are the official boards of conciliation. They number nearly 100, and consist of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workpeople. They collect information on the labor questions, advise government departments or local authorities on matters relating to labor, frame agreements and regulations at the request of the parties interested, prevent and adjust disputes in regard to questions affecting labor, and, if necessity should arise, bring about the reference of such disputes to arbitration.

Italy keeps close to the French system of conseils des prudhommes, which France itself has dropped as unsuitable. The Italian courts of proba viri are established by the government for given districts, the members being chosen equally by employers and employes, while the president is a government appointee. Each court has separate conciliation and arbitration sections, and where conciliation fails the dispute is transferred to the arbitration court. These courts have almost without exception intervened successfully in disputes.

Trades unionism is doing more to Americanize the immigrant than any other institution, not excepting the church, according to the United States Labor Commissioner, in a recent report. It is teaching him the nature of the American form of government. In some of the older countries the word government is synonymous with oppression. In the labor union he gets away from his clannish instinct, which even his religion has not heretofore been able to accomplish. And he realizes that the best available means to save the body and better conditions is through the means of the union.

## THE LABOR MOVEMENT

### Rapidly Nearing Completion of Its First Century's Hard Work.

PROF. JOHN BASCOM, IN "BRICKLAYER AND MASON."

The labor movement is rapidly completing its first century. This century has seen no movement more radical, reformatory and hopeful than this one. It has been slower in taking hold of our American life than of English life. Our astonishing natural advantages have served to reduce its motives and hide its necessity. When it came to us, it came with the vigor and intensity which our eager pursuit of wealth and our unscrupulous appropriation of advantages made necessary.

The center and substance of this movement are trade unions—the combined action of workmen in planning and pursuing their own prosperity. Without this center of effort and source of impulse the labor movement would have had no existence. Its necessity and success rest back in justification on trade unions. The trade union stands for the thoughtful, concurrent action of a class of workmen in measuring the possibilities of life and in providing for them. No philanthropic mind can look otherwise than with satisfaction on such an effort toward betterment. The great trouble with all the charities of the world has been that they were trying to meet limitless wants with meager gifts; that they were filling in a quicksand that swallowed up and overflowed the material that was dumped in it. The trade union expresses that which must always lie at the center of progress—the desire to improve. When a class wakes up to the need of action, and enters upon it, success may still be remote, but the road is before it.

The trade union lays a foundation for labor as one element in a productive process. An interest and a share have passed over to the workmen. They are no longer the mudsills on which the prosperity of others happens to rest. The trade union undertakes to make labor a reasonable and rewardful effort; a participant in the industry it supports. This is the only rational relation of labor to production, and if this relation is not possible, the industrial world has no suitable construction or reward for its agents. The trade union insists that something besides the bondage of poverty has fallen to the workmen, and is alert to secure it.

The trade union, in striving to put a well devised rock foundation under the economic structure, thereby prepares the way for a true democracy. Few men really believe in democracy. They accept it when their own interests are met by it, but when it diverges from those social relations with which they are familiar, they shy off into some doctrine of a diversity of powers and of positions. The labor movement is a long stride toward democracy. Workmen assert and secure true power. They are no longer negligible factors in society, which can do no otherwise than respond to the pressure upon them. There is a development of advantages in reference to themselves and in reference to others in which they are to be partakers.

That movement helps also to define and to beget a true religious temper. There has been thought to be a hostility between current Christianity and the temper of workmen. It arises from the fact that the conventional religious temper has not sustained the claims of workmen, and has had no sufficient sympathy with their efforts. In the measure in which the labor movement rests on a broad, sound philanthropy, and makes itself felt as a means of refining and harmonizing human effort, it is religious. When this purpose is conceived in its highest form and is pushed with the amplest motives, it becomes intensely religious, no matter what religious people may think of it. It puts up the petition, "Thy Kingdom Come," and aids its coming in all ways. When the religious temper is shaped to the religious work of the world, it will be seen that the labor movement is possessed of it in a fresh and most forceful form.

This movement puts in a plea for more life. The workman has had a narrow inheritance in life. He

feels this poverty and wishes to remove it. Life is well worth living, but it must be life. It must see the open spaces before it, and be prepared to pursue them.

I do not mean to affirm that all these gains are at once developed in the labor movement, but that the germs are contained therein, and that as its spirit deepens and its methods improve they will declare themselves.

This movement has encountered the greatest difficulties, and but slowly overcomes them. The most prominent and enterprising in the business world have been hostile to it. Low wages have been an accepted term in profits—one to be developed to its fullest extent. The ruling idea in production has been the depression of wages and the increase of profits.

Economists have suited their theories to these prevalent and unfortunate conditions. They have supposed the weakness of workmen to be indigenous in their own nature, and have argued thence the lowest wages compatible with life.

The average citizen, not himself a workman, has quietly accepted the methods and principles in force about him, and has found his own advantage in their application.

Workmen themselves have extended their organizations and held them fast with great difficulty. Neither the intelligence, nor conviction, nor patience called for was forthcoming. Failures have given rise to discouragement, and defeat has meant a rout. If workmen had all of them understood their own interests, a movement which has extended over many decades, and been but partially successful, might have been concentrated into a brief period and thriven on its own successes.

The greatest gain of trade unions has been the discipline brought to their own members and the better convictions slowly forming themselves in the community. Every step of progress in the industrial and social world brings new difficulties and new dangers. These are to be confronted and removed with little or no light of experience to guide the effort. I shall wish to speak later of these special embarrassments that have been developed by the progress already made.

### THINGS TO REMEMBER.

The *Saturday Evening Post* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, issued by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, are the product of non-union labor, and should be dealt with accordingly by trade unionists and their friends. The Curtis Company refused to concede the eight-hour day to its union printers.

The *Woman's Home Companion* and *Farm and Fireside*, published by the Crowell Company, Springfield, Ohio, are also the product of non-union labor.

All of the Butterick publications are produced by non-union labor.

*McClure's Magazine*, the *Century*, *Bookman*, *Smart Set*, *St. Nicholas*, *World's Work*, *Black Cat*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Men and Women*, the *Housekeeper* and *Lippincott's* are also the product of non-union labor.

The above-named publications have a general circulation.

At the convention of the Farmers' State Union held at Dallas, Tex., recently, attended by 476 delegates, representing a membership of 211,000, the most remarkable feature was the number of resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with the demands of the trades unions in the cities. Resolutions were adopted favoring the eight-hour day, opposing the importation of strike breakers, opposing convict labor, calling for the protection and use of union labels, and first and chief in the list demanding the adoption of the initiative and referendum, that most fundamental and important of all reforms for which union labor has so consistently and persistently stood for many years.—*Dispatch*.

It is estimated that fifteen thousand men will be employed in a car-building plant which is to cost \$4,000,000, with a capital of \$15,000,000, to be located at Hammond, Ind.



# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.  
Telephone, Market 2853

Terms—In Advance:

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



## PROHIBITION OF NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN.

The law prohibiting night-work for women in factories has been declared by the Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, by three against two voices, to be unconstitutional, and the Consumers' League are anxious to have the matter carried up to the Court of Appeals—not an easy thing, as the appeal must be taken within thirty days by the Attorney-General, with one Attorney-General just leaving office, and another just coming in. In a situation like this, says the *Literary Digest*, the case may be left in the lurch through press of business. The league bases its claims on several grounds, alleging that night-work is more exhausting than day-work, that the nervous constitution of women makes it more detrimental to them than to men; and that it is not for the public good that the next generation should spring from sickly mothers. Night-work, moreover, exposes women to greater peril with regard to moral conduct, and it is neither safe nor pleasant for women to be traveling the street during the hour of general rest. The New York *Tribune* indorses the action of the Consumers' League, and hopes that they will keep up the fight to the end. Speaking of the ground on which the league takes its stand this journal says:

"Night-work is notoriously less healthful than day-work for both men and women. Women are unquestionably weaker than men, and it may reasonably be maintained that what is physically harmful for men at the best is much more harmful for women. Social conditions also render it so. Women cannot safely be about at night as men can. They are subject to insult and to unhealthful moral influences. They can not go to and from their work at night as comfortably. Transportation facilities are less adequate at night than in the day, and the State certainly should have a right to protect its women from the necessity of walking the streets in the night hours, or waiting about unprotected for infrequent conveyances. Furthermore, the great body of women workers in factories are immature, probably half of them under age. The State assumes a serious moral responsibility when it permits inexperienced girls without proper guardianship to work night after night in the factories and to walk night after night through the streets unprotected and subject to conditions which tend to break down the conventional restraints safeguarding girls."

Of the State's duty with regard to this condition of things the same journal remarks:

"It is the obvious duty of the State to protect the mothers of our citizens from labor conditions either physically or morally injurious, and any narrow limitation of the police power or any extension of the theory of freedom of contract and sacredness of property right which leaves women and children at the mercy of industrial conditions that sap their vitality is a serious menace to the nation, which should be met, if need be, by constitutional amendment. This protective movement has encountered serious obstacles in the courts hitherto, but there is no cause for discouragement, and happily the present decision is not final and the division of the court gives reasonable ground for hope that in the Court of Appeals the law will finally be sus-

tained. Even if it is not, the effort to safeguard women in factories should be continued."

The *Evening Mail* (New York) thinks that the law asked for by the league, whether wisely or unwisely, will prove a set-back to the "advanced-woman" and "equal-rights" theory, and observes:

"The Consumers' League \* \* \* will carry the case to the Court of Appeals. If the latter upholds the law it will be doing a salutary thing, yet it will be saying in effect that the rapid entrance of American women into industry is not to result in that condition of complete economic independence for the sex which 'advanced women' desire. They will still be a class apart, women rather than 'hands.'"

## CITIZENS' MIGHTY PROTEST AGAINST ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

peatedly, and when the meeting adjourned he was kept busy for some time shaking hands with citizens who desired to assure him of their confidence in his integrity.

Two sets of resolutions were presented to the meeting—one dealing generally with President Roosevelt's message, and the other referring specifically to Secretary Metcalf's misrepresentations of the policy of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League. The first resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, President Roosevelt, in his message to the present session of Congress, makes certain statements concerning the attitude of the people of San Francisco and "one or two other places," in their treatment of the Japanese now resident in these localities, with reference specifically to the common school regulations, adopted by the San Francisco Board of Education, providing for the accommodation in separate schoolhouses of Caucasian and Mongolian pupils; and

WHEREAS, The President characterizes these regulations as evidence of a "most unworthy feeling," as a "wicked absurdity" and as a "confession of inferiority in our civilization"; and

WHEREAS, Based upon such conception of our municipal and State policy, and the motives inspiring it, the President declares his intention to "deal summarily," so far as the present power of the Federal Government permits, with the "very small body of our citizens that act badly," and gives notice that "in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed"; and

WHEREAS, The President, still proceeding upon the grounds herein noted, makes certain recommendations to Congress, to wit: "that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens," and "that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States Government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties"; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of San Francisco, in meeting assembled, that the views expressed by President Roosevelt concerning our attitude toward the Japanese indicate misinformation or misconstruction of the facts; that his threat to "deal summarily" with us is therefore entirely uncalled for, and his request for an enlargement of his power quite unnecessary; further

Resolved, That the action of the San Francisco Board of Education, providing separate schoolhouses for Caucasian and Mongolian pupils, which action is authorized and in fact required by the State constitution, is indorsed and supported by the practically unanimous sentiment of the State, and cannot by any reasonable process of construction be regarded either in intent or in effect, as "shutting them (the Japanese) out from the common schools," and is therefore not open to the terms of expletive which the President has applied to it; further

Resolved, That we insist upon, and shall to the limit of our power maintain our right, under the constitution of the United States and the constitution of California, and as a matter of practical necessity to the moral and mental well-being of our people, to segregate the pupils in the common schools in such manner as reason and experience shall dictate, and to adopt and enforce such other regulations as may be deemed wise and expedient in the conduct of our educational and other State or municipal affairs; further

Resolved, That in its treatment of the Japanese and other aliens now resident within its borders, California can not justly be charged with unfair discrimination, but on the contrary, is entitled to credit for liberality exceeding that of many other States

in the matter of the rights and privileges accorded aliens; further

Resolved, That we deplore the tenor of President Roosevelt's message, in so far as it treats of the Japanese in the common schools of San Francisco, as misleading in its statements of fact, unwarranted in its inferences and conclusions and unworthy the dignity of the high office whence it emanates; further

Resolved, That we resent the President's threats of compulsion by armed force in a matter clearly within the purview of municipal and State authority, as insulting to the State and as an intolerable reflection upon its rights as a sovereign constituent of the United States; further

Resolved, That we are opposed to the President's recommendations that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese, and that the powers of the Federal Government be enlarged for the purpose of subverting the proper authority of this and other States; further

Resolved, That the powers vested in the Federal Government by the respective States are designed for use in protecting the latter in the exercise of their reserved rights and functions; consequently any attempt or threat to use these powers to prevent or obstruct the freest possible exercise of these rights and functions must be regarded as an act of usurpation, menacing the freedom of the American people, endangering the stability of American institutions and demanding the strongest possible protest on the part of every patriotic citizen; further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be submitted to President Roosevelt, the members of Congress and United States Senators from California, and the press of San Francisco.

The resolutions dealing with Secretary Metcalf's report read as follows:

WHEREAS, Secretary Metcalf, in his report to President Roosevelt on the Japanese question in San Francisco, makes numerous misstatements and misrepresentations, among which is an implied charge of bad faith against the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, in connection with the action of the latter body in advising the segregation of all Mongolian pupils in the public schools, and in the matter of discrimination against Japanese restaurant-keepers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of San Francisco, in meeting assembled, that the action of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League in the first-named of these matters is in no sense inconsistent with the constitutional declaration that "the League, as such, shall not adopt any measures of discrimination against any Chinese or Japanese or Korean now or hereafter legally resident in the United States," but, on the contrary, is merely an exercise of the unquestionable right of our citizens, acting individually or collectively, to secure the enforcement of all laws of the State designated for the regulation of the relations between the respective races; further

Resolved, That the allegation that the League has formally and officially participated in a boycott on the Japanese restaurant keepers is contrary to fact and based chiefly upon a misinterpretation of press reports of the League's proceedings; further

Resolved, That we deny and protest against these and other features of Secretary Metcalf's report to President Roosevelt as unjust, untrue and misleading; further

Resolved, That the report of Secretary Metcalf is utterly unworthy of credence in any particular, the same being an obviously one-sided and grossly exaggerated presentation of incidents, which, so far as they exist at all, bear no significance to the question at issue between the Governments of the United States and of Japan, or between the State of California and President Roosevelt; further

Resolved, That we hereby express our lack of confidence in Secretary Metcalf, as one who, having been honored and trusted by our citizens, has sought to betray our interests in a matter affecting the welfare of present and future generations, with the object of bolstering up an assault upon our rights as a self-governing commonwealth, and with intent to justify a blow at the most fundamental principle of national liberty.

Judge Kohlsaat of Chicago, acting as arbitrator in the jurisdictional dispute between the Steam Fitters and the Plumbers, has handed down a decision in favor of the former body, holding that the installation of the compressed air tubes for cleaning purposes came within the province of that organization. The question has been a mooted one between the unions for some time and has tied up work on several large buildings. The death of Judge Gary, who had been named by the unions as arbitrator, postponed the settlement of the trouble, as neither side could agree on a man who would consent to act as judge until Judge Kohlsaat was selected.



### CONSTITUTIONAL PHASE OF THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

A recent issue of the *Argonaut* contains an exceedingly able article dealing with the constitutional questions raised by the critics of the San Francisco Board of Education with respect to the action of that body in ordering that Japanese pupils of the public schools be segregated from the white children. The article referred to follows:

The Eastern press seems to be discussing, with not a little heat, whether California shall or shall not admit the Japanese to her schools. We doubt whether the press or people in the East will have much to do with settling this question, but we have no doubt at all about the uselessness of heat. The discussion need not be an angry one. It is a pure, cold question of law that is involved. California has a law which makes it obligatory on her school boards to provide separate school-houses for children of Indian, Chinese or Mongolian blood. That law still stands on the statute books. It is a duty of the school board to enforce it. They are enforcing it. They will continue to do so. That law, we beg to assure our eastern friends, will be enforced until it has been set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States.

We are informed that Secretary Root thinks that this school law of California is void under Article VI of the Federal Constitution, which says that "All treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." But Secretary Root and those who believe with him will have to prove that the treaty with Japan was made "under the authority of the United States." Who gave the United States Government any right to make a treaty running counter to the reserved and acknowledged rights of the States? To attempt to enforce any such treaty runs counter to the Constitution itself. There is no power in the Federal Government which has not been delegated to it by the individual States. These Federal Commonwealths never gave to the Federal Government the right to regulate their schools. In many States the white and colored races are taught in separate schools. If the Southern States can segregate the races in their schools, why may not California do so? If the United States Government can set aside the school law of California by which she segregates the white, yellow, and black races in her schools, then the United States can set aside the school laws of the Southern States which segregate the white and black races. Does the present Administration consider it wise or feasible to attempt forcibly to mingle white and colored children in the schools of the South?

If the treaty which Secretary Root looks upon as "the supreme law of the land" gives the Japanese the right to demand admission for their children to the public schools of California, then that clause of it is unconstitutional. Such a provision in a treaty is absolutely null and void and the National Government would have no right to enforce it. For Secretary Root to hold that an unconstitutional clause requires only to be included in a treaty and ratified by the Senate to become "the supreme law of the land," is very peculiar law and more peculiar logic. The President can not change the Constitution. The Senate can not change the Constitution. It can only be changed by three-fourths of the States of the American Union. Were Secretary Root's very peculiar ideas of law to hold, it would be unnecessary to submit any contemplated change in the Constitution to the States of the Union. It would only be necessary to incorporate the desired clause in a treaty with some pocket power like the Republic of Panama. That Government is said to be extremely accommodating toward the present Administration. It would approve of such a treaty. Then when the Senate had approved of this treaty and the President had signed it, you would have the Constitution changed while you wait.

How simple! How direct! How admirable!

The idea is indeed magnificent, but it is not Constitutional.

Secretary Root's unconstitutional plan of amending the Constitution under the Sixth Article would arouse not only the unanimous opposition of the Southern Senators, but the determined opposition of many Senators from the North. The plan is not new. In 1845 an attempt was made to abrogate the Customs duties levied by Congress. This was to be effected by treaties under which the President and Senate could conclude new conventions with foreign governments. The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives reported that such treaties would be inoperative, and that such duties could only be changed by Act of Congress.

The right to make treaties is vested in the President and Senate, but the treaty-making power does not embrace all subjects. It is a trust power delegated to the Federal Government. It can not go outside of its strict limitations. The President may make a peace treaty, but he can not make peace on terms violating the territorial integrity of a State of the Union. He can not make a treaty invading the rights of any of the States reserved to them by the Tenth Amendment. He can not make a treaty affecting the rights secured expressly to the people, such as habeas corpus, bills of attainder, and so on. The President can not make a treaty naturalizing foreigners, for that right is controlled by Congress. The President can not make a treaty affecting the people's rights in matters concerning bankruptcy, patents, copyrights, or postal service. In the District of Columbia there exists a public school system where Congress has provided by law for the segregation of white and colored children and placed them in different schools. The President can not make a treaty with the Republic of Liberia, admitting its children to the public schools of the District of Columbia.

As to the power of the Sixth Amendment, on which Secretary Root relies, Judge Cooley, in his *Principles of Constitutional Law*, says:

"The Constitution itself never yields to treaty or enactment. It may be amended according to its own permission only. The Constitution imposes no restriction upon this power (the treaty making power of the President and Senate), but nothing can be done under it which changes the Constitution, or robs \* \* \* any of the States of its Constitutional authority."

Story on the Constitution, Section 1908, agrees with Judge Cooley. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root apparently do not agree with these eminent jurists. They believe that the power of amending the Constitution has been conferred on the President and two-thirds of the Senate. If this contention of Secretary Root be correct, the President and the Senate could make a treaty with Germany by which a subject of the Kaiser would be eligible to the Presidency. Yet the Constitution restricts that office to native-born citizens of the United States. Why is it any more absurd to say that a treaty could be made setting aside that provision than that a treaty could be made with Japan robbing California of her Constitutional authority to control her schools? Under the Federal Constitution California has the right to separate children of Indian, African, Chinese, Japanese or Mongolian descent from her white children, just as she has the right to separate girls from boys, to separate men from children, to separate those who have been convicted of crime from those who are honest, or to separate infected children from those who are in good health.

Judge Story in his *Commentaries on the Constitution* says that the treaty-making power "is not to be construed as to destroy the fundamental laws of a State. A power given by the Constitution can not be construed to force the destruction of other powers given in the same instrument." And Chief Justice Marshall thus held in one of his decisions:

"A treaty is in its nature a contract between two nations, not a legislative act. It does not generally affect, of itself, an object to be accomplished, but is carried into execution by the sovereign power of the respective parties to the instrument. But when either of the parties engages to perform a particular act, the treaty addresses itself to the political, not to the judiciary department, and the legislature must execute the contract before it can become a rule for a court."

The foregoing citations show plainly that if Secretary Root is right in his contention that under Article VI of the Constitution the Federal Government can coerce California into seating American and Japanese children at the same desks, he differs markedly with Judge Story, Judge Cooley, Justice Marshall, and other great jurists. But he also differs with a famous predecessor in his own chair. In 1840 a Canadian named McLeod was jailed at Lewiston, New York, for the murder of an American, Amos Dutfee. The British Government at once demanded the release of McLeod. The Department of State replied that McLeod's offense was committed within the territory of the State of New York; that it came within her jurisdiction; that in such matters every State was perfectly independent; that therefore no Federal intervention would be allowed. Thereupon, Lord Palmerston, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, addressed a note to Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, "demanding the immediate release of Alexander McLeod." The British Government stated that it "would not admit for a moment" the doctrine that the Federal Government could not interfere. Sec-

retary Webster saw at once that he was in an embarrassing predicament. He could not interfere Federally in the criminal jurisdiction of the State of New York; neither could he render up McLeod to the British Government, as the Department of State had no power over McLeod's person. He therefore adroitly evaded the issue by providing for McLeod the most eminent counsel, hurriedly secured his acquittal, and thus the incident was closed.

A similar affair took place under the Administration of Benjamin Harrison. A number of Italians were killed by mobs in the State of Louisiana. The Italian Government preferred claims for reparation and indemnity. The Department of State was obliged to admit that no way existed by which the State of Louisiana could be deprived of her jurisdiction over these criminal acts. When Italy asked what would be done if she sent a ship of war up the Mississippi to demand satisfaction, the reply was that the United States would resist the invasion by force of arms. Although the United States admitted the wrong done by the State of Louisiana, it also admitted its inability to remedy that wrong or to make reparation therefor. The matter was finally settled by our Government paying what was practically blood-money to the families of the murdered men. Italy winked at the stain on the money, and the incident was closed. When a number of Chinese were slain by striking coal-miners in Wyoming, the demand of the Chinese Government for reparation and indemnity was refused, as the Department of State alleged that it had no jurisdiction over criminal offenses in Wyoming. But as there is always a small "secret service fund" at the disposal of the Secretary of State, this was dipped into for the purpose of salving over the wounds of the relatives of the murdered Chinese. Here again our Federal Government admitted its inability to coerce the States of the Union in matters affecting their police powers, and at the same time admitted the injury done to subjects of foreign nations by paying for the injuries.

Immediately after the murder of the Italians in Louisiana an attempt was made by the Harrison Administration to have a Federal statute passed giving the Federal courts jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed against the person of non-naturalized foreigners, even when within the territory of the States. The attempt to pass this statute failed. This shows plainly that the American people do not desire to yield to the Federal Government one iota of the rights which they reserved to themselves before the thirteen colonies adopted the Constitution. This was even more plainly foreshadowed when certain of the States originally signing our Constitution withheld their assent until it was agreed that certain amendments should be added. We inherited a treaty with Great Britain made in 1783 providing for the payment of debts due by Americans to British merchants, as well as the protection of loyalists or "Tories" in life, liberty and property. Inasmuch as our merchants had not the slightest desire to pay their old debts to British traders, and as many Americans were occupying in peace and comfort the estates belonging to Tories, on which they had "squatted," it was considered by the citizens of the States extremely unwise to accept the provisions of any such treaty. Had the Constitution explicitly declared that the States should be forced in certain matters to comply with treaties made by the President and Senate, that document would never have been adopted. This has brought upon us some severe criticism by writers on international law. Yet despite these criticisms Congress has always refrained from passing laws giving the President or the Federal Judiciary the power to enforce treaties when they run counter to the laws of any State of the Federal Union.

Those who may be disposed to criticize this journal for not condemning what they may consider as a dishonest and immoral attitude, must bear in mind that other nations are not free from reproach. Nearly all the great powers of Europe refuse to recognize our Naturalization laws; they deny the right of expatriation; they imprison citizens of the United States within their frontiers when they consider them subject to military duty. Under the existing treaties our Government should demand their freedom; but it does not do so; it is silent. It is not many years since the United States Government complained to the German Ambassador at Washington concerning the sentence imposed by a Bavarian court on one Louis Stern, of New York. Not even an apology was the result; the Ambassador, by authority of his Government, replied that he would "decline to see the administration of justice within a State of the German Federal Union, the right to administer which belongs to the princes of the German



Federal Union, treated in the form of a diplomatic claim."

Thus we see, whatever the treaties, that there are restrictions on foreigners in every land. It is so in Japan. She is assuming that her subjects are entitled to all the rights in California of citizens of California. Yet there are many limitations imposed on the liberty of an American in Japan, one of which is the right to acquire land. Japan forbids an American to acquire title to real property. She can not complain if the Japanese in California is forbidden the privilege to be educated in the public schools side by side with American children.

There is absolutely no ground for the contention that a wrong is being done to Japanese children by the existence of the California school law. They are not even forbidden an education; they are educated at the public expense. The law only provides that they shall be in separate schools.

There remains nothing of the case presented with so much heat by our Eastern contemporaries, except what they call "the moral responsibility." This, according to their idea, would seem to be that California is doing a great moral wrong by injuring eastern trade. This is a mixture of ethics and shop-keeping which does not appeal to the California mind. We of the West think more of our own flesh and blood than we do of the dollars of New England cotton-spinners or New York counter-jumpers. If, to gain the Japanese trade, we must seat our children side by side with the descendants of an alien, Asiatic, pagan race, we are quite willing to lose that trade. We do not give all the reasons. There is much to be said on this branch of the discussion, but it can not be printed with the same plainness as what we have said on the legal and Constitutional side. As, however, our Eastern contemporaries seem to think that California is peculiar in her view of Oriental assimilation, we would like to point out to them that exactly similar ideas exist among two other colonies of our great Anglo-Saxon family situate on the Pacific seas. One is immediately to the north of us in the Dominion of Canada. Another is the great insular domain in the South Pacific, Australia and New Zealand. In these colonies the laws are very rigid against Chinese immigration. In Australia they amount to practical exclusion. British Columbia as yet has succeeded only in clogging but not stopping

the stream of Oriental immigration. But so bitterly is she opposed to it, that if the Imperial Government does not desist in its attempt to coerce its Pacific colonies into accepting "Imperial ideas" in point of Orientalism, it will find some day that British Columbia, if not the whole Dominion, will cut loose from the British Empire. We may point out to our Eastern contemporaries the fact that an Imperial Government attempted for many months to establish a Chinese industrial colony in the South African mines. Such hideous, such unnatural, such shocking revelations have been made of the moral conditions in these Chinese colonies, that now all men in Parliament agree, whether Conservative, Liberal or Labor, that these Chinese colonies must cease to exist, that Chinese immigration must stop. Yet this is not a prejudice against Oriental labor; it is simply the result of knowledge acquired by contact with Orientals. Our Eastern friends must not forget that we in California have been cheek by jowl with the Asiatics for half a century.

Again we say to the Eastern journals that there is no occasion in this question for a hurling of epithets or for angry discussion. Some of them consider it odd that California and Californians should seem at this juncture so extremely placid. The reason that we in California are calm in the presence of this crisis is: First, because we know we are right; second, because we hope to convince our countrymen that we are right; third, that if we fail so to convince them, we will, whatever they do or say, do what we know to be right.

A constant demand for the label on articles purchased by union people will result in curtailing the output of goods manufactured by unfair concerns. The union label is the battle-axe of organized labor, and should always be in demand. Sweatshop and disease laden tenement house goods never bear the union label. Cigars made by uncleanly and leprous Chinamen and garments made by women who are forced to work from twelve to sixteen hours a day—none of these bear the mark of the union label. Without exception they all come from the open shop, with its long hours, low wages and degrading conditions.—*Labor Record*.

#### STRIKE-BREAKERS STRIKE.

Late in October the chauffeurs in the employ of the New York Transportation Company, to the number of about 300, went on strike for an increase of wages.

The men were being paid at the rate of 16 2-3 cents an hour for their services, with irregular time and pay for only such hours as they were actually employed, though required to be on hand and ready for any calls. They asked for a straight \$2 scale for a twelve-hour day. Another grievance was the cost of the uniform they are compelled to wear.

The demands of the men were, under existing conditions, extremely moderate; but the owners of the transportation line could not brook "dictation" by their employees. The demands of the men were refused and a strike resulted.

The company immediately began looking about for strikebreakers, and the services of the notorious Farley were brought into requisition. After a time Farley succeeded in housing about fifty men on the company's premises, keeping them prisoners—after the manner of all strikebreaking employers—for several days. This treatment did not measure up to the promises and representations made by Farley, and after a 'getting together' the strikebreakers declared a strike and decided to walk out. The opposition met with resulted in the company's inspector being roughly handled, and a posse of police was called to his rescue. This strike was finally settled by the men being paid off and furnished transportation back to their homes.

The paths of the union busters are not always strewn with roses.

The State Building Trades Council will hold its annual convention at the Building Trades Council Hall, 19 North Hunter street, Stockton, at 10 a. m. on Monday, January 14, 1907.

When purchasing a hat see that it contains the label of the United Hatters.

# VISTA GRANDE

## THE FIRST SUB-DIVISION SOUTH OF THE COUNTY LINE

TAKE SAN MATEO OR CEMETERIES ELECTRIC CAR ON MISSION STREET, AND ASK THE CONDUCTOR TO LET YOU OFF AT VISTA GRANDE, WHICH LIES JUST BEYOND THE CITY AND COUNTY LINE ON THE SAN MATEO AND OCEAN SHORE RAILWAYS.

1000 LOTS SOLD IN ELEVEN WEEKS

### STOP AND THINK

???

Did you ever stop to think that the money you are paying for rent procures you nothing but a place in which to eat and sleep?

Did you ever stop to think that if you applied the same amount monthly towards the purchase of a home, with the same privileges of eating and sleeping, that in four or five years you will own that home and be your own landlord?

Did you ever stop to think that you can buy a lot and build a home and live rent free during the time you are acquiring the title, and just as comfortably as you do now, with the same expenditure you are now having?

VISTA GRANDE has everything to make a home desirable. Good climate, good view, healthy surroundings, accessibility to the city's center, good investment features, in fact nothing can be said that is unfavorable.

THE monthly payments on a \$400 lot at VISTA GRANDE is \$7.50. Wouldn't you pay \$7.50 ground rent if the owner would deed you the lot at the end of four years?

We wish to remind you that when you buy at Vista Grande you are not buying suburban property but are buying property with all the urban advantages. Your water service will be the same as that in the heart of the city, you will have improved streets, you will have cement or asphalt sidewalks, your curbing will be set, and at the earliest opportunity your sewers will be put in, all without cost to you.

No High City Taxation

LOTS \$250 & UP

No Taxes--No Interest

1507 FILLMORE  
Corner O'Farrell

SUTTON, GOULD & EPHRAIM

SOLE AGENTS

SUBDIVIDED BY C. M. WOOSTER CO.



**A. F. of L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.**

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor:

**Food and Kindred Products.**

**Bread.**—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.  
**Cigars.**—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.  
**Flour.**—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
**Groceries.**—James Butler, New York City.  
**Meats.**—Kingan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana.  
**Tobacco.**—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.  
**Whiskey.**—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Clothing.**

**Buttons.**—Krementz & Co., Newark, N. J.  
**Clothing.**—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange Rochester, N. Y.; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa.; Blauner Bros., New York.  
**Corsets.**—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.  
**Gloves.**—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.  
**Hats.**—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Shirts and Collars.**—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.  
**Shoes.**—Harney Bros., Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Tilt Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill.  
**Suspenders.**—Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.  
**Underwear.**—Oneita Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.  
**Woolens.**—Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.; J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

**Printing and Publications.**

**Bookbinders.**—Geo. M. Hill Co., Chicago, Ill.; Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**Printing.**—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; **Times**, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer.

**Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.**

**Pottery and Brick.**—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.; Hutton Brick Co., Kingston, N. Y.  
**Cement.**—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

**Machinery and Building.**

**Carriage and Wagon Builders.**—S. R. Baily & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hassett & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.  
**General Hardware.**—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Kelsey Furnace Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Merritt & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.

**Iron and Steel.**—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Payne Engine Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; National Elevator and Machine Company, Honesdale, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; American Iron and Steel Company, Lebanon and Reading, Pa.; Kern Barber Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo.

**Iron, Architectural.**—Geo. L. Meskir, Evansville, Ind.  
**Stoves.**—Gerner Stove Company, Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stoves, Ranges, and Hot Air Blast, Erie, Pa.; Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

**Wood and Furniture.**

**Bags.**—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.  
**Brooms and Dusters.**—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.  
**Carriages.**—Crane, Breed & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**Cooperage.**—Butter Tub Company, Elgin, Ill.

**Furniture.**—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Drucker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

**Gold Leaf.**—W. H. Kemp Company, New York, N. Y.; Andrew Reeves, Chicago, Ill.; George Reeves, Cape May, N. J.; Hastings Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Ayers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

**Lumber.**—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.; Far West Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

**Leather.**—Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.; A. B. Patrick & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

**Paper.**—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

**Watches.**—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

**Wire Cloth.**—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Bill Pastors.**—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

**Hotels.**—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

**Railways.**—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

**Telegraphy.**—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.  
 J. N. Mockett, Toledo, Ohio.

**WE WILL GET IT.**

Chinese labor in South Africa was recently discussed in both houses of the British Parliament, the immediate topic being the "prevalence of gross immorality in the Chinese compounds in the Transvaal." A member of the House of Commons interrogated the Government on the subject. The reply is thus reported by the dispatches:

"Winston Spencer Churchill, Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office, replied on behalf of the Government. He said it had been decided not to publish the 'Bucknill' report because it was unprintable and because the evidence upon which it was based had been obtained confidentially. It was undoubtedly true, he said, that such vices existed in many compounds, but the opponents of Chinese labor always recognized that such a state of affairs was inevitable. These evils had long been foreseen, then why this belated intervention upon the part of the bishops and archbishops?"

"The revelations in the 'Bucknill' report, although they did not bear out the statements alleged, nevertheless disclosed a condition of affairs sufficiently unhealthy and unnatural to seal the fate of Chinese labor."

The "unprintable" features of the Bucknill report may very easily be imagined by those familiar with the conditions prevailing under the system of enforced coolie labor. It is sufficient for the present to say that such "unprintable" features are inseparable from the system. Of course, the result will be to "seal the fate of Chinese labor." In such circumstances a Government must choose between the fate of Chinese labor and of itself. The experience of the British Government in this matter should serve as a warning to American statesmen in the matter of employing Chinese labor on the Panama canal. It is to be hoped that our own Government will not commit the fatuous error of supposing that it can embrace the coolie labor system and exclude the accompanying evils thereof. These evils are as inevitable as they are "unprintable."—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

On the plea of urgency, the Sobranje has passed special bills prohibiting the emigration of Bulgarian citizens to the United States and the acquisition of land in Bulgaria by foreigners. The latter measure is specially directed against Russian Jews.

**Summerfield & Haines**

(Successors to Summerfield &amp; Roman)

The first and only Union Store on Market St.

**Clothing, Furnishing Goods,  
Hats, Shoes**

— AGENTS —

Carhartt Overalls and Bridgemen's

Gloves

**1071-73 MARKET ST. San Francisco**

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets

**NEW YEAR'S  
BIRTHDAY  
PRESENTS**

We have a complete stock  
of all the latest novelties in  
the jewelry line at the **Most  
Reasonable Prices in Town.**

**DEREMER  
& COMPANY**  
1341 VAN NESS AVENUE

Near Bush Street

**ALBERT M. JOHNSON**

—LAWYER—

Temporary Office

2130 GREEN STREET

Telephone West 4222

**GANTNER BROS.**

Incorporated

**Undertakers and Embalmers**

3460 16th St., bet. Church and Sanchez

Telephone Market 132

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**Why Not Use Peerless  
Paper Patterns?**

They are not only fair, but they are the best. The latest in design, most simple, Perfect Fitting Pattern in the market. Not made by the Pattern Trust.

Send or call for "PEERLESS FASHION GUIDE"

**J. W. EVANS, General Agent**

Peerless Pattern Co.

**1658 O'Farrell Street**

Near Fillmore



## WORSE THAN WAR

**Railroads, in Twelve Days, Kill More Men Than Fell in the Philippines.**

"Taking the lowest of our three estimates of industrial accidents, the total number of casualties suffered by our industrial army in one year is equal to the average annual casualties of our civil war, plus those of the Philippine war, plus those of the Russian and Japanese war.

"Think of our carrying on three such wars at the same time world without end!"

This is the rather startling way in which Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute of Social Service, emphasizes the fearful sacrifice of life to "Our Industrial Juggernaut."

The comparison between the loss of life in the industries and in the war fails, of course, at one point. War is altogether destructive, while the industries give something in return for the lives taken.

Dr. Strong at the outset of his article in the *North American Review* calls attention to the fact that, while the railroad casualties attract a great deal of attention, they are only a small proportion of the casualties that take place in the industrial world.

"It is important to gain some idea of the great numbers who are annually sacrificed by accidents in our American industries," says Dr. Strong. "As compared with European governments, our State Legislatures have generally been strangely indifferent to the whole subject. The laws of only eleven of our States require the reporting of accidents in factories; and a careful examination reveals but a single State whose laws require the reporting of accidents in all industries.

Working, however, from data derived from widely divergent sources, Dr. Strong shows the minimum number of industrial accidents in this country in a year must be considerably more than 500,000.

"When in all history," he asks, "have two great armies been able to inflict on each other a total of half a million casualties in a single year? This is 50 per cent more than all the killed and wounded in the late war between Japan and Russia.

"There are more casualties on our railways in a single year than there were on both sides of the Boer war in three years.

"Last year on our railways we killed as many every thirty-seven days and wounded as many every twelve days as all our killed and wounded in the 2,561 engagements of the Philippine war. Or, in other words, there were twenty-four times as many casualties on our railways in one year as our army suffered in the Philippine war in three years and three months.

"At that rate we might have continued the war for seventy-eight years before equaling the record of our railways in a twelvemonth. And we must not forget that less than one-fifth of the losses of our industrial army are suffered on our railways. That is to say, we might carry on a half dozen Philippine wars for three-quarters of a century with no larger number of casualties than take place yearly in our peaceful industries.

"We are waging a perpetual war on humanity," says Dr. Strong, "and one which is apparently growing bloodier from year to year."

He quotes government statistics to show that on the railroads, to a given number of passengers, there were twice as many killed in 1905 as in 1895, and continues:

"Europe is far in advance of America in protecting workmen from needless accidents both by legislation and by safety appliances. The association of French Industrialists for the prevention of accidents, by reason of its varied and beneficent activities, was declared to be of 'public utility' as long ago as 1887. There was a general exposition of accident prevention in Germany in 1889. Immediately after its close there was organized in Vienna a museum of security and of industrial hygiene.

"There are now half a dozen such museums in Europe, one having been organized in Paris last December and formally opened by the president of the republic. Even backward Russia shames us by

her museum of security at Moscow. Austria has had a score of expositions of safety appliances for the education of the people.

"Governments and public-spirited citizens have vied with each other in providing funds for such institutions. Here the greatest of all industrials peoples has attempted little by legislation and nothing by organized effort.

"In view of these facts it is not strange that in the same industries (railroading and mining), of a given number of men employed we kill and injure from two to nine times as many as they do in Europe.

"This industrial slaughter is utter waste—wasted resources, wasted anguish, wasted life. And although the greater part of this sacrifice is as needless as it is useless, it goes wearily on year after year. The price of our selfish indifference is never paid.

"It is well to end the barbarities of war. Is it not time to place some limit to the barbarities of peace?"

**THE CORROSION OF MUCH WEALTH**

The millions of toilers who, by strong effort, get out of life just bare comfort may find some consolation for the absence of riches if they will but observe the fantastic capers and the wild tragedies of some of the millionaires. It was not in wantonness and foolishness that the Maker of the world provided that nearly all men must strive, and strive persistently if they would live; nor did the founder of the Christian religion err when he indicated that blessedness lies truly along the line of scant wealth and sharp self-denial.

Plain enough it is to him who will look and consider that, were most men idle and the mass of them rich, the world would be pandemonium and life an orgy. It was no curse but a mighty blessing put upon the race when the first sinner drifted out of Paradise with the compulsion upon him to earn his bread by strenuous endeavor. Humanity finds its salvation and society its cohesive force in that argument. The real curse would have been to doom man to indolence and unbridled opportunity.

This is indeed the calamity that befalls some men in our own time; and that furnishes sometimes mirth and scorn and sometimes horror for the public press. Those who envy the idle rich are many. Those who will study them with profit to themselves may be few in number, but surely any wise man who has work for his own hands to do, and no dollars with which to corrupt his children, may learn a lesson of warning and of gratitude as he contemplates such a catastrophe as that which befell New York City on Monday, June 29.

Deep poverty is bitter, and no man need either covet it or try to like it, but all the history of the race supplies proof that the boy who has to grapple with adverse circumstances and to fight hard, and for years, to get upon his feet, has a far better chance of happiness than the boy born rich.

The Prodigal Son was not the first affluent, pampered youth who wasted himself on fast living. That kind of a man, with a father's money to burn, no doubt appeared as soon as men began to store up wealth, and today men like him, engaged in the ancient fool processes and mad with the same delirium, can be counted by hundreds in every great city in the world.

You can get on the track of almost everything in the scriptures. Curious, is it not, that the parable of the Prodigal Son is a prophecy of swarms of gilded American boys, and that the only glimpse of the other world supplied by the Gospel shows a rich man in hell?

All the lessons taught by the earliest, or the latest, of the tragedies of reckless youthful folly stimulated by money and opportunity are so familiar as to be shop-worn. Nobody wants to hear them from the preacher or in the newspapers. Most men do not believe the truths anyhow, and of those who do profess to believe them nearly all would jump eagerly at the first offer of large wealth, and would consent to take their chances with the cankering stuff.

But no matter what the delusion and the unbelief, the solid fact remains that out of mere riches no human being ever got solid and enduring satisfaction.

**Jacklin's**  
Geary Street at Polk

**Prices and Quality Must Be Right at the New Store**

On this basis we bid for your trade as we are satisfied that our line of Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, Notions and Ladies' Furnishings, Etc., are positively lower than elsewhere. Try us. : : : : :

**Investigate - - - Compare**

**DEMAND THIS LABEL****On Your Printing**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

THE SAME GOOD

**Lundstrom HATS**

are being made in our old shop in the rear of our Market Street Store, by the same Union Hatters.

Main Store

**1178 Market Street**  
OLD NUMBER 1458

Branch Stores: 64 Market, 530 Haight  
**KING SOLOMON'S HALL**  
FILLMORE NEAR SUTTER

**Continental Building and Loan Assn.**

MARKET AND CHURCH STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**In Business for 18 Years**

Capital Subscribed, \$15,000,000.00  
Capital Paid in and Reserve, . . . 2,481,317.50

5% Paid on Ordinary Deposits  
6% Paid on Term Deposits

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GAVIN McNAB, Attorney,  
WILLIAM CORBIN, Sec'y & Gen'l Mgr.

**Call or Write at Any Time Always**  
**Glad to Answer Questions**



The further fact is incontestable that no man ever gave himself up to pursuit of money without losing things that for value cannot be estimated in terms of wealth.

Bunyan's man with the muck rake is the immortal type of multitudes of sharp American business men who, in their absorption in the base and sordid things, are completely blind to the things that are really precious.

Is it really worth while, for example, for a man to surrender himself so completely to the fight for millions that he has no time left to bring up his sons in the right and safe way? And of what use is it to pile up money in great heaps for children who have been brought up the wrong way? Why expend your sweat and your intellect and your very life in drumming for dollars which will propel your boys toward perdition?

There seems to be a law of retribution that works in these matters. The old man sacrifices the boys and the boys are hot-footed to break his heart and to sacrifice him and to throw away his money among the women whose feet take hold on hell. Neglect for neglect. The father perverts his rightful function as the educator of his children and devotes himself to money. They respond by caring little for him and much only for the money that they can scatter in dissipation.

Many great fortunes in this country have been built up by crime; and more than once, apparently, the sequence has been that the money filched unjustly from somebody has urged the filcher's heirs to infamy. "Woe to him," said the prophet in the old time, "who builds his house with iniquity." The fortune ill-got is poisonous for the accumulator and for his posterity. This nation regards the colossal wealth gathered into the control of vicious men with just apprehension. It is indeed a menace to the country, but it menaces the owners and their kith and kin more than any other persons.

Very often the man who swiftly acquires large wealth supplies a curious subject for study. Usually he loses his mental balance. He may develop an aversion to a faithful wife to whom he would have been devoted had he remained poor, and manifest a hankering after painted and tainted women; he may build a grotesque and monstrous house, or he may go scuttling about through Europe, playing the fool in many new and strange ways; or he may simply intensify his greed and permit his appetite for money to take possession of his life and consume it.

The dollar disease is as well defined as any other familiar form of mental malady. Men are money-mad as they are opium dopes or victims of strong drink, and they transmit the mania to their unfortunate posterity.

Is the game, at its best, really worth the candle? What is a boy worth before he wrecks his life with uncleanness and concludes it, perhaps, with murder? What is wealth beyond calculation worth if a man have not domestic peace and peace of conscience and of mind? What, under the most comforting and alluring and lawful circumstances, can money be worth after a man has satisfied all his sane and rational wants and cannot go a step further without satiety or insanity?

The only wise and happy man, surely, is he who, amid all the whirl and the tumult, amid the fury of the lust for money and the fierceness of the temptation to join in the witches' dance, keeps his judgment cool and his vision clear and the dollar mania far away from infecting him.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Judge Gager, sitting in the Superior Criminal Court recently at Bridgeport, Conn., dissolved the temporary injunction, issued to the National Builders' Association against the Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union, the Stone Masons' Union and the International Protective Association, all of Bridgeport, to prevent them from interfering with non-union workmen employed in Bridgeport, and prohibiting, under penalty of \$1,000 fine, any efforts at inducing workmen to leave their jobs.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, Chronicle Building. For the half year ending December 31st, 1906, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 3 6-10% on Term deposits, and 3½% on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2nd, 1907.

Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from January 1st, 1907.

LEWIS I. COWGILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE RENTERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of San Francisco, Commercial & Savings Bank, Safe Deposit Vaults, 115 Hayes street between Van Ness avenue and Polk street. For the half year ending December 15th a dividend has been declared at the rate of Four per cent (4%) per annum on Savings Deposits, free of taxes payable on and after Monday, December 17, 1906. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from December 15, 1906.

Also, two per cent (2%) per annum paid on Commercial Deposits, subject to check, credited monthly.

C. S. SCOTT, Cashier.

Dated, San Francisco, December 4, 1906.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California street. For the half year ending December 31, 1906, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and six-tenths (3 6-10%) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1907.

GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, Northwest corner California and Montgomery streets. For the half year ending December 31, 1906, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of three and eight-tenths (3 8-10) per cent on term deposits and three and forty-two one-hundredths (3 42-100) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1907. Depositors are entitled to draw their dividends at any time during the succeeding half year. Dividends not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from January 1st.

LOVELL WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 143 Montgomery street, corner Bush. For the half year ending December 31, 1906, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent per annum, payable on and after Wednesday, January 2nd, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal from January 1st, 1907.

INTEREST PAID FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

JNO U. CALKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO., corner California and Montgomery streets. For the six months ending December 31, 1906, dividends have been declared on the deposits in the savings department of this company as follows: On term deposits at the rate of 3 6-10 per cent per annum, and on ordinary deposits at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after Wednesday, January 2, 1907. The same rate of interest will be paid by our branch offices, located at 1531 Devisadero street, 927 Valencia street and 1740 Fillmore street.

J. DALZELL BROWN, Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HOME MUTUAL DEPOSIT-LOAN CO., Saint Mungo Building, 1300 Golden Gate avenue. Dividend of five (5) per cent per annum declared for six months ending December 31, 1906.

GEO. M. MITCHELL, President.

E. B. CLARK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 161 Montgomery street, corner Sutter. Has declared a dividend for the term ending December 31, 1906, at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, and payable on and after January 2, 1907. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as principal.

d28-2t

EDWIN BONNELL, Cashier.



O'CONNOR & CUSSEN

Successors to  
O'CONNOR & O'REILLY

UNION TAILORS AND UP TO DATE FURNISHERS ARE NOW LOCATED AT 132 VAN NESS AVE., WHERE WE HOPE TO SERVE ALL OF THE UNION MEN WITH THE BEST AND LATEST IN TAILORING AND FURNISHINGS AT THE MOST MODERATE PRICES.

O'CONNOR & CUSSEN

132 Van Ness Avenue

NEAR HAYES

Formerly  
33-35 Fourth Street.

MILLER & BAUMGART

Have opened down town with a large assortment of  
**STRICTLY UNION**  
Clothing, Furnishing  
Goods, Hats and Shoes

5-7 STOCKTON STREET, San Francisco

DEMAND UNION LABEL GOODS

UNION MEN  
and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkers' Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.



It's Pure-That's Sure  
MAJESTIC GINGER ALE OUR SPECIALTY

Bottled Exclusively by

Majestic Bottling Co. (Inc.)

GOETZE, SPIRO & GOETZE, Props.

Manufacturers of

All Flavors Distilled Water, Carbonated Beverages, etc.

Ellis and Beideman Streets, S. F.

Phone West 373

PRODUCTS BOTTLED BY UNION MEN



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters. San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

**Alaska Salmon Packers**—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

**Bakers**, No. 21—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2209 Bush.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—H. A. Harby, Supt. Baths.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

**Boot and Shoe Repairers**—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**—Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 218 Guerrero.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloth Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church.

**Furniture and Piano Drivers**—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.

**Foundry Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 18th and Folsom.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Glove Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Hackmen**—Meet Saturdays, Mowry Hall, Grove and Laguna.

**Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous**—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Jewelry Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Journeyman Horseshoers**—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

**Ladies' Tailors**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—18A Diamond; meet Thursdays at headquarters.

**Machinists**, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Marine Cooks and Stewards**—46 East.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Gruett Hall, near Five Mile House, Mission Road; headquarters, 3884 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Mailers**—Henry Schutter, Secy., 253 North.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Post Office Clerks**—J. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, Folsom Street Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays, 9 Mission.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Photo-Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sunday, 12 m., Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers**, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall,

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet Saturdays, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—A. Johnson, Examiner, Folsom near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Scalers**—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 14th and Church.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeyman)**, No. 2—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**, No. 85—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Stricker's Hall, 28th and Church, Sundays at 2 p. m.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Olive ave.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 619 Octavia.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

One of the early records in the United States of a protest against convict labor occurred at a mechanics' convention held in Utica, N. Y., in 1834.

The South Australian Tobacco Workers' Union has decided to register a union label for all tobacco made by union labor.

Chicago may soon have a milliners' union. A movement has begun in that direction and is meeting with fair support among the trimmers. The plan contemplates the union label in women's hats.

The American Tobacco Company has again raised the price of cigar cuttings to 22 cents. This firm, which is the Tobacco Trust, contemplates getting a corner on the market of cigar cuttings, and in this manner to eventually wipe out all such firms as are under the jurisdiction of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Union men should never buy tobacco without the blue label of the Tobacco Workers. A rigid demand for the label will prevent the carrying out of the schemes of the trust and will help in securing better conditions for the tobacco workers and the wiping out of the sweatshop, one of organized labor's worst contentions.—*Ex.*

The Butte Miners' Union, 5,000 members strong, threatens to withdraw from the Western Federation of Miners. William Cunningham, who is called the "father of the Federation," is leading the revolt. The trouble grew out of the recent convention of the Federation at Denver, and began over the question of seating two of the Butte delegates, one of whom was Cunningham. The latter, in discussing the situation, says: "The Butte Union is much displeased with the Federation's affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World. I can see no call for the organization of that body, and I believe a great mistake was made in affiliating with it.—*Ex-change.*"

Robert H. Frost

Lewis D. Wallenstein

## Wallenstein & Frost

Van Ness and Golden Gate Aves.

### MEN'S OUTFITTERS

We have UNION MADE  
Suits, Overcoats, Pants  
and Hats . . . . .

The Union Label stands for Honest Labor and  
OUR PRICES SELL

### STRICTLY UNION

## Enterprise Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men In All Its Departments

#### BREWERS OF

ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,  
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,  
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale In all Leading Groceries and Saloons

WHAT MADE ME FAMOUS

# My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

## NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



(Formerly of Arm-  
strong & Levy.)  
UNION TAILOR

1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the  
**Journeyman Tailors' Union**  
OF AMERICA

used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms are  
entitled to use the Union Label of Journeyman  
Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.  
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.  
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.  
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.  
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
 (14) Benham, Fisk & Slyter, 684 San Jose Ave.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.  
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.  
 (5) Boulton-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 413 Sansome.  
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.  
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.  
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.  
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 (89) Coonley, Ben D., 513 1/2 Octavia.  
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.  
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.  
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.  
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.  
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
 (101) Francis Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
 (123) Fuson-Read Co., 205 Clay.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.  
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.  
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.  
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.  
 (127) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
 (20) Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.  
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.  
 (120) Jacobs Printing Co., 414 Webster.  
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.  
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.  
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.  
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.  
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.  
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.  
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.  
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.  
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.  
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.  
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (87) Peterson, Con. H., 33 Ivy Ave.  
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.  
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.  
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.  
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.  
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.  
 (103) Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.  
 (107) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (35) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
 (138) Wall Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (92) Wallace-Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.  
 (34) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.  
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.  
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.  
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.  
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
 NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 316 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

## PROPHETS NEEDED.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The labor question will never be settled by passing resolutions. Neither will its solution be hastened by misrepresentation and abuse. Nor yet will snobbishness or tyranny bring about a more cordial relationship between men. No temporary advantage gained at the sacrifice of a righteous principle, can permanently benefit the victor. Men may boast of their power and sneer at their helpless opponents, but just as sure as there is truth in the world, so sure will come the day of reckoning. Some there are who seek to put off the "evil day," but their actions are hastening the time when justice shall prevail and truth shall conquer.

Whatever all this may mean to the employing class, it means to the workman that the day has gone by when the counsel of the cheap, shortsighted, ignorant blatherskite is to be heeded. Statesmanship of the highest order in the cause of labor is demanded. Far beyond the narrow limits of the man who has been bowed like a bulrush, or he whose eyes have been dulled by the lurid glare of his own imagination, must be the vision of the man who is to be the prophet and leader of the people.

Slowly such master minds are emerging from among the masses. Sometimes unappreciated by the very ones whose battles they are fighting and whose destinies they are working out, these men and women must go on as did the prophets of old, until the hour shall strike that shall proclaim the victory of the common people.

For, frankly, workingmen—like most other men—are ungrateful to those who are sacrificing most, and

who are putting their best into a movement which is giving utterance to their own cry for help.

How often do they break the hearts of their idols! And yet, how frequently do they make unto themselves golden calves and bow down before them, while their true leaders are toiling in the mountain-top to secure for them that which will be of permanent value.

What a responsibility this puts upon the leader! How close he must live to the highest ideals. How free he must be from the petty jealousies in the labor movement. Looking not only upon his own things nor upon the interests of his own craft, but seeing the need of the great body of toilers, he must dare and do for men—the men whose needs are just as great as those who are closer to him.

Only in this way will the strife among workingmen—jurisdictional and every other kind—be done away.

Does this seem like a sermon? Call it what you please—you know it's true.

The International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men has submitted to a referendum vote the question of establishing an insurance department in connection with the union. The plan proposed is to pay a death or total disability claim of \$1,000 on an annual premium of \$20. The death rate during the last year was about 16 in 1,000 members, and the premium has been set on that basis, although the officers expect that it may be reduced after the first year, when the plan will be fairly established.

## UNFAIR

## The Globe Flour Mills

located at San Francisco, Woodland, Colton and Los Angeles, are on the *Unfair List* of the State Federation of Labor. Union men's wives should not use unfair Globe Mills Flour.

The leading brands are: A I, Silver Star, Carnation, Red Cross, Our Best, Cream of Wheat, Jewel, Globe, Magnolia, Staple, Our Blend, Rose, California XXX. All flours (of the firm) bear the name Globe Mills on the sack. Union men, beware of them!

## SAMUEL McFADDEN &amp; CO.

## Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

## HAPPY NEW YEAR Resolutions ARE NOW IN ORDER

**Be It Resolved**, that we will, during the year 1907 do all in our power to further the interests of the Custom Tailors' Union Label by patronizing



## Kelleher &amp; Browne, THE IRISH TAILORS

16-18 Octavia Street

the first firm in San Francisco to use that Label.

**Resolved**, that we call upon our brothers in this City and State to take cognizance of this resolution and to do all in their power to bring patronage to the above named firm which has ever been the consistent and generous friend of "Organized Labor."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



# PRACTICABILITY OF A FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAW.

Although the need for reform of the present condition of child labor in this country is almost universally conceded by the press, says the *Literary Digest*, the reform measures proposed by Senator Beveridge and Senator Lodge are almost as generally looked upon as failing to meet the requirements of the situation. What Senator Beveridge proposes, as summarized by the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, "is to prohibit by law common carriers doing interstate business from transporting any products of any factory or mine employing children under fourteen years of age." With a few added details this is practically the contents of the measure presented by Mr. Lodge.

Discussion of these proposed remedies hinges mainly upon the question of their constitutionality, and upon the violation of States' rights which it is urged that their enactment would work. On these matters the *New York Tribune* says:

"Congress has no direct constitutional authority over this question of child labor. The several States have it. They can strike at the evil directly, honestly, and without resort to a subterfuge. They can prohibit the employment of children and the sale of the products of their labor. But instead of arousing public opinion against the sacrifice of childhood to greed—and without such public opinion no law, State or national, will be effective—and driving the States which have not now, or do not enforce, child-labor laws, it is proposed to accomplish the good by indirection."

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is widely quoted in support of this proposition. "Each State must ultimately settle the question in its own way," he says; but, adds the *Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph*, "that he is in complete sympathy with extirpation of the evil of child labor" appears from his advocacy of "a drastic and thorough-going child-labor law" for the District of Columbia and the Territories. On the other hand, Senator Lodge is thus quoted by this paper:

"It is beyond the power of the Government to make laws regulating labor of the various States, although these laws ought to be uniform throughout the country. But it is not beyond the power of the National Government to exclude from interstate commerce goods upon which child labor has been employed."

In spite of this avowal, the press fails to be convinced of the constitutionality of the measure until it shall have been threshed out in the Senate. If, however, it is shown to be constitutional, says the *Chicago Journal*, "public opinion has been so profoundly stirred that the bill will have strong support and \* \* \* it will unquestionably become law."

That national action is the only logical means of correcting the present evil is thus pointed out by the *Milwaukee Sentinel*:

"There is evidently no uniformity of State conscience in the matter, or at least the temptation to tolerate or connive at the abuse may be stronger in one State than in another. In some localities it seems that philanthropic agitators may preach and protest until the crack of doom without effecting what has been achieved in other States. Therefore, people are turning to the uniformity of national legislation as the sole practical recourse to protect children, aid citizenship, and save from commercial hardship States that have taken the lead in regulating child labor."

The *United Mine-Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis) advocates action by the several States rather than a Federal law, but at the same time it welcomes even such action as Senators Beveridge and Lodge propose, because, as it says, "a sure and most certain way to get rid of this child slavery is to initiate the legislation."

On Monday, October 1, the fifty-first anniversary of the eight-hour workday was celebrated in Sydney, New South Wales. On the Saturday evening preceding "labor's gala day" a banquet was held in the trades hall, while on Monday the parade of labor unions was followed by a program of events on the agricultural grounds during the daytime and cycling contests in the evening on the cricket grounds. Fifty-three trades and nineteen bands took part in the parade.

## NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

On or about January 10, '07  
we will open a Branch Store at  
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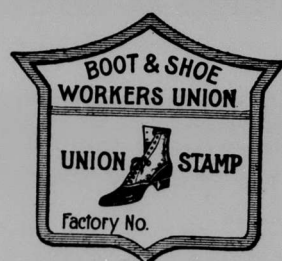
Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits 248,742.13  
DEPOSITS - - - - - 4,176,658.85

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

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